ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,054—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th Sept.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
				Saturday.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	900	R. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	30th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st „
† ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

20th Sept. 4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,185	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September,
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	300	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 1893.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of September.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st August, 1893. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 7 A.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th Sept., on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 10th Sept., at 9 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 1,951 tons, on the 14th Sept., at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 28th Sept., calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th September, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
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CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF PERTH"	Swan	3,190	9th Sept.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th August, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept. 1893
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	5th October.
ASIA	Jas. Laird	3,560	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th „
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th „
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 23, 1893.

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"—THE IMPROVED MAKE—"

HIGH or LOW NECKS
SOFT WHITE WOOL } Rs.
BEST QUALITY. } 6
EXTRA LARGE SIZES............ 6-10

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

TREACHER & CO.'S CELEBRATED BRANDS.

			Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1,	per box of	100	3	8	4	0
„ „ No. 2,	„	100	3	4	3	12
„ „ No. 3,	„	100	3	0	3	6
„ NOBLES	„	100	3	4	3	12
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw,	„	100	1	12	2	0
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw.	„	100	1	12	2	0
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw.	„	100	1	14	2	2
TREACHER'S HAVANAHS, Cigar shape	„	100	2	0	2	4
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	„	100	1	14	2	2
TREACHER'S DINDIGULS, Cheroot shape, with straw.	„	100	2	4	2	8
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel-shaped	„	100	2	2	2	6
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar shape	„	100	3	0	3	6

MEERSCHAUM, BRIAR, AND OTHER PIPES IN GREAT VARIETY.
PARCELS OF CHEROOTS SENT TO ANY ADDRESS IN ENGLAND.

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As there are several worthless imitations under various fictitious names being forced upon the public.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE IS THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN. In a test of Disinfectants recently undertaken on behalf of the American Government, LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE was proved to be THE BEST DISINFECTANT, being SUCCESSFULLY ACTIVE AT 2 PER CENT., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.

Special Terms to large Buyers, Municipalities, Hospitals, &c., on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies:

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Just Received Per P. & O. Mail Steamer.

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Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic.
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Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.
Complete Catalogue on Application.

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FASHIONABLE SHAPES.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
SOFT (CLERICAL),
GREY, } RS. 8-8.
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THORPE & CO., HATTERS,

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TOOTH-ACHE CURE. Gives instantaneous relief in all Cases of Tooth and Ear-ache. 4s. 6d. of all Chemists.

"CHALLENGE"

BICYCLES

"THE PREMIER"
The first and fastest Cycles of the Age.

"THE ROVER"
Has set the fashion to the World.

TRICYCLES.

Arrival of a new and large Consignment of "PREMIER" and "ROVER" Machines, fitted with the most improved style of Cushion and Pneumatic Tyres, and every modern contrivance for increasing speed and reducing weight, without diminishing strength or stability.

The PREMIER CYCLE Co., LD., and Messrs. J. K. STARLEY & Co., LD., stand FIRST among the GREAT ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS and are the *only* Manufacturers who build Machines specially designed for use in India and fitted with TYRES made of RUBBER SPECIALLY PREPARED TO WITHSTAND THE EXIGENCIES OF THE CLIMATE.

The present improvement in Exchange has enabled us to quote the following low Cash prices, and for the convenience of approved Constituents who do not wish to buy for Cash, we have decided to offer any of our Machines on the following EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE, viz. :—

One substantial payment on Delivery, and the Balance in small equal monthly payments extending over one year, as per xamples given below :—

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

	CASH Prices. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. First payment. Rs.	12 Monthly payments of Rs.
The "HOLBEIN No. 1 Safety,"—The "Champion Road Racer," specially light, improved Cushion Tyres	320	150	16
The "PREMIER MODEL F 2"—Safety, Strong, Diamond Frame Roadster, up to any weight	250	100	14
The "PREMIER No 3" TRICYCLE—Extra High Class, every improvement For Lady or Gentleman	420	200	21
The "PREMIER No. 2" TRICYCLE—Similar model to No. 3. Extra strong, for hard work and rough roads	350	175	16

Each Machine fitted with our SPECIAL quality Cushion Tyres

THE "ROVER" BICYCLES.

The "POPULAR ROVER."—A new model Safety, Extra Light with improved steering head, and 1893 Dunlop Pneumatic Tyres	350	175	16
The "ROVER ROADSTER."—Similar model to the "Popular," of slightly stronger make, all latest improvements and SPECIAL Cushion Tyres	275	130	15

Descriptive Catalogues and Price Lists, and all further information, may be obtained ONLY from the SOLE AGENTS:

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43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

PAPARIDINE.

THE new and certain CURE for DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, FLATULENT DIARRHŒA, GASTRIC CATARRH, &c.

TESTIMONIAL :—

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SIRS,—I feel that it is my duty to make known the benefit I have received by using your "Paparidine," WHICH HAS COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DYSPEPSIA. I have suffered from the above Disease for the past four years, and have tried all sorts of Medicines, but have never found any that gave me Instant Relief as yours has done. One bottle has completely cured me. I strongly recommend it to any persons suffering from Dyspepsia, as it is a positive Cure.—I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. W.

Price Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

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KEMP & CO., LD.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS BY MAIL STEAMER.

TWILL LINING SHIRTS	Six for	Rs.	15	0
TWILL LINING SLEEPING SUITS	Three for	„	16	0
DRESSING GOWNS	From	„	10	8
STRAW HATS		„	3	8
BAG TOP CAPS		„	3	4
ULSTERS	From	„	45	0
MARINE SOAP	Box	„	1	4
TOILET REQUISITES.				

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BADHAM PILE & COMPANY'S "PERFECTUM."

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CUT ON THE MOST APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	As.
WHITE DRILL for Polo	11	4
WHITE or KHAKI COTTON CORD	11	4
WHITE or DRAB MOLESKIN	13	8
WHITE ELASTIC TWILL	20	0
DRAB VELVET CORD	25	0
WOOLLEN BEDFORD CORD	25	0
FANCY WHIPCORD	25	0
SUPERFINE WHITE DOESKIN for Racing	31	8
SILK WARP WHITE CASHMERE	31	8

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

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TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured. We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

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CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 14th, 15th and 16th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Dpy. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th September 1893.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ......Rs. 12.
Single Copy ....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that VENAYAK SHREE CRUSTNAJEE and LUXUMON VENAYAK have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to CHOTALALL MULCHAND, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate in Anant Rooshee's oart, near the Grand Portuguese Church Lane, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house erected thereon, assessed by the Municipal Assessor under Ward Nos. 4501 and 4502, and Street Nos. 3—1 respectively, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old survey No.—and new survey Nos. 405 and , respectively, containing by admeasurement 223 Square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the South by the public passage called the said Anant Rooshee's Oart, on or towards the West by the property of Crushnabai, wife of Atmaram Balcrustna, on or towards the North by a sweeper's gully, and on or towards the East by the property which formerly belonged to the late Fukeer Balcrustna and now belongs to Vadya Purbhooram Jeevanram.

All persons having any claim to the said property by way of mortgage, lease, lien, gift, sale, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office, in Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and null and void.—Dated this 7th Day of September, 1893.

BHAISHANKER AND KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorney's.

☞ Low Rates, Absolute Security, Unconditional Policies. Claims settled immediately on proof of death and title. No delays. ☜

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM IS UNSURPASSED.

EXAMPLE OF ENDOWMENT AND OPTIONS.

A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in fifteen years' time, when it will amount, with Bonuses, to Rs. 6,500, against which he will only have paid Rs. 5,831, and was protected from the first payment of premium to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

OPTIONS.—Instead of taking the Rs. 6,500 in Cash he may have a Pension of Rs. 415-7-4 a year for life.

Or (if in good health) obtain a PAID-UP POLICY for Rs. 11,085-12-0, with PROFITS payable at death.

Premium limited to 15 years' Payments.

Yearly Premium, Rs. 388-12; or Half-yearly, Rs. 194-6; or Quarterly Rs. 97-3.

These valuable Endowment Policies are under the SUN LIFE GUARANTEED PROPORTION SYSTEM, and no Loss can occur in the event of a Policy lapsing after 2 or 3 years.

Thus, under a Ten Payment Assurance for Rs. 10,000, at the end of *two years* the Assurer would be entitled to receive a *Paid-up Policy* for Rs. 2,000, with Profits, or without, according to the original Contract.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied

By ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
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A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

LOST.—Young Fox-Terrier DOG, White, with close-cut tail, lemon-coloured patches on head, and black ones body and tip of tail. Finder will please forward to "J.," care of this Office.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MILD CURED BACON on Cut, at 13 Annas per Pound.—VICTORIA HOTEL, Prince's Dock.

OUR Daily Ground MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being Roasted and Ground in closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. This Coffee has attained general approbation of the public, and those who have not used it are strongly recommended to give it a trial. Money will be returned if the Coffee is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort. Liberal Trade Discount to Large Buyers. Price List on application.

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SELF-INKING PADS for RUBBER STAMPS, in the most Brilliant Colors, in 3 Sizes, Re. 1, 1-8 and 2. Red, Violet, Blue, Green and Black.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

BENGAL COAL.—Best Quality, Desherghur description, from Equitable Coal Co., FOR SALE, at Moderate price. Apply VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION in well-situated House in the Fort, where capital Table is kept, is Offered to TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN. Terms Moderate. Apply "ALPHA," care of this Office.

MR. BHEDWAR, henceforward, will give Sittings at his ART STUDIO, Swiss Lodge, Cumballa Hill, by Previous appointments only.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Palli Hill. For Particulars Apply to "777, care of this Paper.

2 GREY AUSTRALIANS, above 16 hands, 8 years old, going in Double and Single Harness, very quiet, will be SOLD in BENNETT'S Auction on SATURDAY, as the owner has no further use of them.

OUR WOOD CARVINGS from Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saharanpore, Nagina, Behra and Burmah, in Easels, Screens and Small Tables are a Speciality.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

WANTED, by the Sind Club, Karachi, an Experienced MESS SERGEANT. For terms, &c., apply, with copies of Testimonials, to the Honorary Secretary.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable ElectricLight Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

FRESH BUTTER (English Dairy's), in 1 oz., 2 oz. and 4 oz. Pots, can be had from PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay, at 12 annas per lb.

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ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF A HOUSE, situated at the Junction of the 2nd Bholwada and Bhuleshwar Roads, in the vicinity of the present Bhuleshwar Market.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co., will sell for removal, by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, September 8, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7. MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Hope Hall, Mazagon, next to Hancock Bridge, the very valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture by Roberts, Jamsetji Nowroji and others, rich crockery and glassware, rich-toned mahogany square piano by Collard and Collard, an English-built dog cart, lamps and all stable accessories complete, with a grey Arab horse, 14-2, age rising five, and harness complete, perfectly sound, a superior strongly-built light victoria with lamp, etc, complete, a grey gulf Arab, 15-1¼, rising six, quiet to ride or drive, perfect manners, splendid action and set of new harness, lamps, oilpaintings, a number of fowls, hanging fern baskets, etc, the property of G. B. HARMAN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFRD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1,500 loaded cartridges.
9 cases Bass beer in quarts.
24 " " in pints.
1 bale corks.

By order of Mr. Chutoorbhooj Bhaichundbhai, and on account and at the risk of Varilal Nurotum—

50 bales each 400 lbs grey yarn No 10 of Lord Reay Mill.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Fezoodeen Nalzookhan—

2 bales each 10 reams native book-papers.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable double seated brougham.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 second-hand serviceable victoria.
1 second-hand dog cart

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 9 CASES OF GOLD BROCADE GRENADINES.

On MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesree Dass, of Cawnpore—

H C } 211-13—3 cases gold brocade grenadines.
C 113 }
238-40—3 " " " "
258-60—3 " " " "

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Marine Street, Fort (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany brass-framed cottage pianoforte by Marcks & Company, Hinks's lamps, Brussels, Persian, and Cambay carpets, rich table ornaments, pictures, English chiffonier, etc., the property of the late G. OTTE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the Will of the late T Roger Rean, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., at the Retreat, Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, D. B. B L. gun, by Richards, London, large yacht model in teak and glass case, old armoury, a bagettle table with balls and cues, windproof lamps, pictures, carpets, China table and wall ornaments, books, valuable dogs and birds, large collection of choice and rare plants, light victoria, single harness, nearly new, &c.

(Description of dogs and birds.)

1 White and black English setter dog, "Lady."
1 St. Bernard dog, "Nellie."
1 Dachund dog, "Jock."
1 Pair black and tanned terriers, "Punch and Judy."
1 Black retriever dog, "Rollo."
1 King Charles' Spaniel dog, "Prince."
1 Australian parrot, splendid speaker, "Polley."
3 Singing canaries.
1 Pair fine American macaws.

A large and choice collection of beautiful English pigeons, such as runts, carriers, pouters, dragomans, homers, turbits, hawks, astrachans, tumblers, nuns, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MAHOMED HOOSEIN KAMBEKER STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Sorabjee Hormusjee Bott'ewalla, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Haji Aba Rahiman Hajee Joonus and Haji Adum Haji Joonus, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of November, 1887, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in and fronting on the west side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under No. 7, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under No.—and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Joosub Noor Mahomed, on or towards the south by the property of Haji Karim Mahomed Sulleman, on or towards the east by the said Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, and on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Haji Aba Rahiman Haji Joonus and Haji Adum Haji Joonus and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys to the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, September 8, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE DELHI WHEAT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Godown, Ryan Market, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Sukhanandan Buldev—

25 tons white Delhi wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

On account of the concerned—

28 cases each 6 dozen American Lagar Beer, "Edelweiss."
11 casks triple cylinder oil by J A Bromner, of Manchester
5 casks spindle A oil " "
5 casks spindle B oil " "
2 cases perfumery, soap, violet powder, &c.

AT 1-30 p.m.

1 strong self-driving mail-phaeton with a chesnut C B pony by Arab sire, about 4 years old, 13-3, very docile and quiet, and a set of perfectly new Japan English harness,
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14-1½ aged, goes in single and double-harness.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built Victoria with removeable coachbox.
1 pair of handsome grey Australian horses, about 16 hands, 8 years old, going in single and double harness, very quiet.

AUCTION SALE OF MEXICAN T CLOTH.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Morarjee Cullianjee—

20 bales each 100 pieces grey mexican T cloth, 32 in. 24 yds. 7 lbs. rupee ticket.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Household furniture (specially made to order) at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Imperial Bank.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, very valuable and handsome substantial-made well-seasoned teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of a pair of magnificent couches with mirror, cabinets, teapoys, wall brackets, wardrobes, cheval glass, iron bedsteads, &c., &c.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHARAVI, NEXT TO THE ADAMJEE PEERBHOY'S LEATHER FACTORY.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. H. C. Dumbell, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th October next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that Government leasehold land, with messuages, tenements, sheds, &c., situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16,672 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by public road called Dharavi Road, on the west by the sea, on the north by Sion Fort, and on the south by Government land, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

On a Day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made household furniture by John Roberts and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings, and pictures, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a handsome strong built victoria, with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness, &c., the property of W. W. SQUIRE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, September 8, 1893.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, [illegible] A Trial Solicited.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, the 8th September, 1893, at 6 P.M., for the purpose of deciding on propositions remaining undetermined.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 6th instant till the 18th October next, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such Dogs will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

R. G. VINCENT,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th September 1893.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF STORES OF LOCAL MANUFACTURE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief at Waltair up to Noon of the 15th September, 1893, for the SUPPLY of STORES of LOCAL MANUFACTURE, from 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.

II. The Stores, which consist of Oils, Rope, Tallow, Hardware, Tinware, Cloth of descriptions, Leather Goods, etc., etc., will require to be delivered as required at the Store Godowns, at Vizagapatam or Waltair, and rates tendered should be free of all charges for such delivery.

III. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief will consider only such Tenders as are submitted in the recognised form, printed copies of which are obtainable from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2, and where further information can be obtained.

IV. Each tender should be accompanied by the amount of earnest money prescribed on the reverse of tender form, without which it will not be considered.

V. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of a Tender, nor to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. T. GWYTHER,
Chief Storekeeper, East Coast Railway.
Waltair, 17th July, 1893.

WANTED.

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SUPPLY CIGARS as under:—

NAWAB'S No. 1	Sumatra Wrappers	Rs.	29-0	per thousand.
Do. No. 2	do.	"	27-8	do.
BEEGUM'S No. 1	Indian Wrappers	"	16-0	do.
Do. No. 2	do.	"	15-0	do.

OFFICES: 5 Second Line Beach, Madras.

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HAS the best located Bakery in Bombay, and supplies the principal Clubs and Hotels.

Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.
N.B.—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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						Rs.	a.
Manilla Specials	do.	No. 1	per box of	50		5	0
Do.	do.	" 2	"	100		8	0
Do.	do.	" 3	"	100		5	8
Do.	Ordinary	" 2	"	100		6	0
Do.	do.	" 3	"	100		4	8
Do.	do.	" 4	"	100		4	0
Do.	do.	" 5	"	100		3	8

All the above are carefully selected and Packed Specially by my AGENT at MANILLA.

SOLE AGENT:—
D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

NOTES:
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WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " 3 "
3 " 2 "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4% p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
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GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
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BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, May 20, 1893.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000

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GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
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THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP................£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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Agencies at....................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......................................$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
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These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	" 4½ "
Third do.	" 2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required. Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................. " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-1

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Adjourned Half-Yearly Meeting, 6 p.m.
Post Graduate Lecture, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir University Hall, 5 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be polo to-day, at 5 p.m., weather permitting.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Surat and Malwa left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Rajapuri entered, and the s.s. Pachumba left the dock yesterday.

FAIR.—The Hindu fair, known as "Pithori," will be held at Walkeshwar, on Sunday, and will continue for five days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow, the 9th instant.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of August, was 3,691; daily average, 119; total of new admissions, 1,573; number of children vaccinated, 51; new admissions—Parsees, 894; Hindus, 521; and other castes, 158.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a match to-day (Friday) between the Rangers F.C. and Mr. M. Reid's team at 5-30 p.m. The following is Mr. Reid's team (colored jerseys) Messrs. Cleveland, Babington, Clark, Buchanan, Hickman, Greene, Cave, Vines, Roberts, Dowley, Hammond, Booth, John, Tulloch, Home, and Reid.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. J. H. Walsh, an assistant to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, has made a report to the police, that on Monday afternoon, he and four or five other gentlemen of the same firm, were playing cricket on the maidan, when some one entered their tent and stole note-books, railway pass, and currency notes of the value of Rs. 80 from the pockets of three coats belonging to the players.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, 6 p.m., (weather permitting):—

March	Priests War March (From Athalie)	Mendelssohn
Overture	Concert	By Titl
Song	(cornet solo) The Soul's Awakening	G. Percy Kaddock
Valse	Acclamations	E Waldteufel
Selection	The Yeomen of the Guard	A Sullivan
Mazurka	Im Bluthenschmuck	Stasny

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col. F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting.)

March	Militaire	Gounod
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe
Valse	Benefiziänten	Gung'l
Morceau	Ein Albumblatt	Wagner
Reminiscences of Balfe		arr Godfrey
Galop	Champagne	Schirbel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE JACOB SASSOON MILL.—Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, in connection with their new mill, have established in the Mooljee Jetha Extension Markets a shop for the sale of their production. The ceremony, in a truly Oriental style, of opening this shop, was performed early yesterday morning by Mr. Jacob Sassoon, in the presence of native dealers in cloth and yarns. The new account-books were opened with certain entries containing auspicious words and expressions, symbolic of success and prosperity to the owners, and prayers were offered up by Brahmins invoking the help of God in the business, then about to be started. Mr. Jacob Sassoon having declared the establishment open, a few preliminary transactions were effected, which were considered lucky, and after a distribution of nosegays, garlands of flowers, rose-water, and *pan-soopari*, three cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sassoon; and the party dispersed. An excellent band played a choice selection of music. A deputation of dealers then waited upon Mr. Sassoon and applied for some help for the relief of the sufferers during the late riots, and a sum of three hundred rupees was at once contributed to the fund now being raised for the purpose.

CRICKET.

BROACH *VS.* SURAT.

A CRICKET match was played at Broach between the Broach Gymkhana and the Surat Islam Club, on the 2nd Sept., 1893. The following are the scores:—

SURAT ISLAM CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings		2nd Innings	
Mulaji, st Vachha, b Leggatt	5	c Morrison, b Greenhalgh	1
C A Rahim, c Lambet, b Greenhalgh	6	not out	1
E A Ismail, st Vachha, b Leggatt	0	b Greenhalgh	
A Shahbui, st Vachha, b Leggatt	0	c Lambet, b Leggatt	
A G Barucha, b Greenhalgh	10	c Lambet, b Leggatt	
Baksisaheb, b Greenhalgh	9	st Vachha, b Leggatt	
E Manmoon, c Vachha, b Leggatt	0	b Greenhalgh	2
A E Kaka, c Vachha, b Greenhalgh	0	s Vachha, b Leggatt	0
Abdoola, b Greenhalgh	0	c Morison, b Duff	0
A T Esafali, not out	2	b Greenhalgh	0
A M Basarie, c Lambet, b Greenhalgh	0	b Greenhalgh	6
Extra	1	Extras	3
Total	33	Total	40

BROACH GYMKHANA.

1st Innings		2nd Innings	
Plunkett, b Shahbai	5	b C A Rahim	8
Morison, c Ismail, b Rahim	7	not out	8
Duff, c Abdoola, b Bharucha	2	did not bat	
Leggatt, b Barucha	1	b Abdoola	1
Vachha, b Barucha	2	did not bat	
Greenhalgh, b Rahim	1		
Lambert, b Rahim	0	b Bharucha	16
Wood, run out	6	b Shahbai	0
Cloghey, c Bharucha, b Kaka	4	did not bat	
Henderson, not out	1		
Dolasa, b Rahim	6		
Extras	6	Extras	4
Total	41	Total	37

THE POLICE COMMISSONER AND LIQUOR SHOP-KEEPERS.

YESTERDAY morning a large number of Parsee and Hindu liquor shop-keepers of Bombay, awaited on Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, and represented the trouble and loss which befell them in consequence of their shops being closed for a number of days during the recent riots. The liquor shops-keepers, most of whom are poor, further represented, that it was an additional hardship on them to have their shops closed by the authorities on Monday last, which was a Hindu holiday. In view of the heavy license fees which they had to pay to the Collector of Customs, and the daily expenses they had to incur, even when their shops were closed it was a great injustice to them to compel them to close their shops without any compensation being paid them. As the maintenance of their families they added depended upon the profit they made on the sale of liquor, and if the shops were closed for a number of days, their families would starve. They concluded by expressing a hope that the Commissioner would take their case into his favourable consideration.

The Commissioner replied that he was very sorry for the loss they had suffered on account of the order of the police to close the liquor-shops. It was absolutely necessary to close the liquor-shops on such occasions and to place the liquor beyond the reach of Cammattees and other Hindus of the lower order who indulge freely in it, and thus to prevent serious consequences arising therefrom. The Commissioner said that he could not help them in the matter, as he was compelled to issue orders for the sake of peace. He advised them to follow some other occupation if their present trade was not profitable.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

RESULT OF DRAWING OF TIES.

	1st round.	2nd round.	Final.
Worcester Regt.	Bye.	Thurs. 21st.	Satur. 23rd.
Lancashire Fusiliers Rangers	Tues. 19th Sept.		
King's Own Yorkshire, L. I. Welsh Regt.	Monday 18th.	Wed. 20th.	
Bombay Gymkhana	Bye.		

FOOTBALL MATCH.

LAST evening's match between the Telegraph and Royal Artillery foot-ball teams resulted in a victory for the latter by one goal to love. The Royal Artillery pressed their opponents very hard from the commencement to the finish, and succeeded in getting their hard-won goal just a minute before time was called. The game was from the beginning to end of a very spirited and sociable nature.

RIOTERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

AT the Special Court, held yesterday, at the House of Correction, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the cases against the Hindu rioters. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

SENTENCE UPON CHINCHPOOGLY RIOTERS.

Before proceeding with any fresh cases, his Worship delivered judgment in the case of Atmaram Babaji and thirteen other Hindu rioters, who were arrested at Chinchpoogly, on the 11th August, and who stood charged with rioting, rioting with dangerous weapons, being members of an unlawful assembly, and assaulting the police in execution of their duties.

His Worship, in delivering judgment, said: Fourteen Hindoos are charged before the Court with rioting, rioting armed with deadly weapons, and with committin offences in prosecution of the common object of an unlawful assembly, of which they formed members under Sections 147, 148, and 149 of the Indian Penal Code. The evidence of Inspector Wilson, Constable Roberts, and certain havildars and sepoys of the Bombay police force was recorded, and which evidence shows that on the night of the 11th of August last, at or near Chinchpoogly, about 250 to 300 Hindoos, who were armed with sticks, were throwing stones at about thirty-five Mahomedans, who were standing near a mosque, that they were also throwing stones at the mosque itself, and that the police got in between the two contending parties, and Inspector Wilson called on the mob to disperse. This they refused to do, continuing to throw stones—the Hindus at the Mahomedans and the mosque and the Mahomedans at the Hindus. In consequence of their refusal to obey this order, several of both parties were arrested among the number, the Hindus who are now charged as above stated. The evidence shows that a riot was going on, and that the mosque against which the stones were directed by the Hindus, found to show marks of defacement and damage on the following morning, and that stones in large quantities were found lying alongside of the mosque. The statements of nearly all the accused were, what has now become the stereotyped reply to the court in their examination "they were arrested by the military," and some of them added that there was no disturbance going on in their neighbourhood during that night. It was urged in their defence that the identity of the accused was not such as would warrant a conviction, and that the accused, if they had assembled together, as stated, were there in perfectly lawful assembly; joined together for general defence against the attacks of the Mahomedans. No witnesses were called for the defence. The evidence of the arrests and identification of the accused since their arrest, stood the test of cross-examination, and on the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, I can come to no other conclusion than that of the guilt of the accused, who have been identified. The accused No. 10 being a mere lad is discharged with a warning, and No. 12, one of the bones of whose arm has been fractured, having thus received severe punishment, is also discharged and warned, the Public Prosecutor not pressing the charges against them. Of the remainder of the accused persons, there has been no identification of Nos. 5, 6, and 8, and they are therefore discharged. The accused No. 1, a lad of 15, is sentenced as a juvenile offender to receive twelve stripes with a light rattan. The remaining accused No. 2 Babaji Hurry, No. 3 Babaji Govind, No. 4 Bhow Appa No. 7 Kandia Govind, No. 9 Gopal Bhow, No. 11 Keshev Sadoo, No. 13 Trimbuk Baboo, and No. 14 Vishnoo Nana are sentenced being found guilty among other unlawful acts, of desecrating a mosque, under Sections 148 and 149 of the Code, to two years' rigorous imprisonment in the "House of Correction."

SENTENCE UPON SEVEN ROADS RIOTERS.

After the disposal of the above case, his Worship resumed the hearing of the adjourned case against Arjoon Bhewa and thirteen others, who were arrested at the Jacob Circle, on the 11th August, and who stood charged with rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly, and rioting with dangerous weapons. Mr. Velinker defended the accused No. 4, and Mr. Rele represented the rest of the accused.

Mr. Velinker called two witnesses on behalf of his client the accused No. 4. They said that the accused No. 4 was arrested by the military, while he was in the crowd.

At this stage Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley appeared, and said that he represented the accused No. 8 in the batch. Mr. Crawford stated that he would not take up the time of the court by calling evidence on behalf of his client, who bore a good character, and who was employed by Mr. Cecil Grey to look after his property at the Jacob Circle for the last eighteen months. Mr. Crawford asked the court to take the above circumstance into consideration while dealing with his client's case.

His Worship, in disposing of the case said, that the accused Nos. 1, 3, 10, and 13 had been discharged for want of identity. Against the remainder of the accused evidence was given by Inspector Wilson and other policemen of the Bombay Police Force to the effect that the accused formed a portion of the riotous gang on Friday, the 11th August, at about 11 p.m. near the Arthur and Ripon Roads. The apparent object of the accused was to proceed towards a body of Mahomedans who were then coming from the opposite direction. The crowd was ordered to disperse, but, however, it continued throwing stones at and towards the Mahomedans. Orders to arrest were given, and the accused before the Court were arrested and charged under Sections 147, 148, and 149 of the Indian Penal Code. The cross-examination of the witnesses in no way affected their evidence-in-chief. The evidence of a distinctly contradictory nature was called on behalf of the accused No. 4 and his Worship declined to accept that evidence. His Worship convicted the accused Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 14, on the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, and sentenced them under Sections 148 and 149 to six months' rigorous imprisonment, with the exception of accused No. 8 who was sentenced, taking into consideration his previous good character, to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SENTENCE UPON WALPAKHADY RIOTERS.

A batch of eleven Hindu rioters who were arrested on the 12th August, at Walpakhady Road, was then placed before the Magistrate, by Superintendent Jones, on charges of rioting, rioting with dangerous weapons, and being members of an unlawful assembly. All the accused were defended by Mr. Rele.

Superintendent Jones, examined by Mr. Little, said: On the morning of the 12th August last, I was on duty, on the south side of the Common Jail. I was there from the night before.

Mr. Little: Tell us all what happened then?—At about half-past 8 o'clock, on certain information received, I went to Walpakhady Road. There is a Mahomedan mosque, at the corner of the road, near the old Mazagon police office. The houses in the neighbourhood of this mosque are mostly occupied by Hindus.

Mr. Little: When you got there what did you notice?—I saw a large crowd of Hindus, numbering about two or three hundreds and throwing stones at the mosque. Some of them were trying to burst open the doors of the mosque, and get in. I and Constable Butfoy and a few native policemen, who were with me, repelled the crowd, and asked them to disperse, and to stop throwing stones at the mosque. We drove them back two or three times, but they again collected and persisted in throwing stones. This continued until the Commissioner of Police and the Sirdar, accompanied by some policemen and the military came up to the spot. I then gave orders to the sepoys to arrest those men who were throwing stones at the mosque. The accused Nos. 2 and 7 were arrested personally by me. The other accused were arrested in my presence, but I can not identify them. The windows of the mosque and its walls at the different parts were much damaged, and some lamps inside the mosque were broken. There was an old Mahomedan in the mosque. He was brought out of the mosque after the crowd dispersed, and these men were arrested. A number of persons in the crowd had sticks in their hands.

Mr. Little: The common object of this crowd was to desecrate the mosque?—Yes, I asked them why they did so, and they replied "our worship-places were desecrated by the Mahomedans, and are we to sit down and keep quiet." There was a large tumult going on then. The road was completely blocked, and business was suspended.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rele the witness said: When I went there first, there were about half-a-dozen policemen with me.

When did the Commissioner of Police come there with a strong escort of the police and the military?—About half-an-hour after I was there.

And still you did not secure any one from the crowd?—Certainly not; I tried to disperse them without arresting them. Just as the Commissioner appeared I arrested these men.

Did the military or the police pursue those who ran away?—No: they ran away into their houses, but they were not pursued. All these persons were arrested on the spot and not in their houses.

Did you notice any carriage there?—No. The accused No. 3 after his arrest said that he was a ghorawalla, but I did not see his carriage there. I did not go into the mosque.

Re-examined by Mr. Little, witness said: Before the Commissioner came up, I had not strong force to make arrest.

Do you recollect that the Commissioner of Police after his arrival there, discharged his revolver?—Yes, I recollect that circumstance.

Constable Butfoy, examined by Mr. Little, said: On the morning of the 12th August, I was with Superintendent Jones on the south side of the Common Jail I went with him to a corner of Walpakhady Road, near the old Police Commissioner's office. At this corner there is a mosque.

Mr. Little: Tell us what you saw there?—I saw there a large crowd of Hindus. They were all armed with sticks and were throwing stones at the mosque. Some of them got over the walls of the mosque and tried to break open the windows. I and Mr. Jones and other policemen requested them three or four times not to do so, but they persisted in doing so. Shortly afterwards the Commissoner of Police came there with a strong body of military and police and on seeing them coming, Superintendent Jones ordered the arrest of those who were leading the mob on. I arrested the accused Nos. 5 and 8, who were throwing stones at the musjid, and leading the mob onward. The other accused were arrested in my presence. The windows of the mosque and some lamps inside the mosque were broken.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rele witness said: On his arrival, the Commissioner of Police discharged a revolver. When the Commissioner of Police appeared a large portion of the rioters retired.

And as they were retiring you made these arrests?—No, these people were arrested before they had retired. Those who retired ran into their houses. The military followed them up to their houses.

Mr. Little then examined several policemen who identified the accused as the persons, whom they had arrested while throwing stones at the mosque.

At the close of his case Mr. Little said, that there was no sufficient evidence against the accused No. 10, and that he might be discharged.

His Worship warned and discharged that accused.

The Magistrate then recorded the statements of the accused, which amounted to "not guilty."

The charges were framed against the accused under Sections 147, 148, and 149. These charges were read out to the accused who all claimed to be tried.

Mr. Rele, in addressing the court, on behalf of his clients, said, that it had been proved by the evidence of Superintendent Jones, that certain temples belonging to the Hindus were desecrated by the Mahomedans; and the accused smarting under that injustice and under great provocation had done this wrong act. Although Mr. Rele did not say that the accused had been justified in doing that, yet he asked the Court to consider whether the accused were the aggressors or they had been goaded to do this act.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, said, that it was a very bad case indeed. The accused were arrested red-handed, and the court refused to accept the theory of the defence that a consideration should be given whether the accused were aggressors or not. His Worship remarked that if the law allowed to take retribution in this way no riot would be prevented. All the accused were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DISORDERLY HINDUS.

Mr. Brewin then charged Krishna Gunnoo and fifty four others, in different groups, before the Magisterate, with disorderly behaviour in different parts of the town on the 12th ultimo. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but as they promised to behave better in the future, the Magistrate inflicted on them a nominal punishment of a fine of Re. 1 each.

SENTENCE UPON GHORUPDEO RIOTERS.

A group of eleven Hindoo rioters was then placed before the Magistrate by Sirdar Mir Abdoolalli, on similar charges. Mr. Kursondass, assisted by Mr. Shamrao Rele, defended the accused.

Sirdar Mir Abdoolalli, Superintendent of Detective Police, being examined by Mr. Little, said: On Saturday, the 12th of August last, I was riding with the Commissioner of Police. About half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day I reached Ghorupdeo, at Tank Bunder.

Mr. Little: Would you tell us what you saw there?—I went with a body of police to the David Sassoon Mill. I saw a large crowd of about three to four hundred Hindus, most of them being armed with sticks. They wanted to go in the direction of Tank Bunder, but we prevented them. The Commissioner and I then ordered them to disperse, but they would not. We waited for the arrival of the military for about ten minutes. When the soldiers arrived, the Commissioner ordered the arrest to be made, and these eleven accused were arrested on the spot. I personally arrested the accused Nos. 1 and 7. The accused Nos. 2, 5, 7, and 11 were the leaders of the gang.

Mr. Little: What was the common object of these people?—To riot. I did not see them rioting in my presence. They were noisy and would not disperse. The military came, and surrounded them.

Mr. Little: Did you see any damage done?—Yes; some tiles on the roofs of the Mahomedan houses in front of the David Sassoon Mill were broken. The crowd came from the same direction where the damage was done.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kursondass witness said: I did not see the accused doing anything. The only damage that I have noticed was that some tiles were broken, and stones were lying on the road like betel-nuts.

When you arrived with the Commissioner what was the crowd doing?—They were very disorderly.

In what way?—They wanted to go forward and create a row. We showed them revolvers, and that stopped their progress. I told some prominent men to disperse, but they refused to do so.

What were these prominent men doing?—They were very noisy and refused to disperse. I wish you (Mr. Kursondas) were there.

Mr. Kursondass: Oh God forbid! I would have been taken a prisoner. (Laughter.)

Police Havildar No. 3, examined by Mr. Little, said, that on the day in question, he was doing duty at Tank Bunder. At 6-30 a. m. about three to four hundred Hindu rioters came there, and began to throw stones on the Mahomedan houses. Witness immediately went into David Sassoon Mill and telephoned to Pydhownee to send assistance; and 11-30 on the forenoon the Commissioner and the Sirdar arrived. Before their arrival witness had seen the same crowd doing damage to the Mahomedan houses, opposite the David Sassoon Mill. Witness identified the accused Nos. 3, 8, and 10 as the persons whom he had arrested at the time.

Several police sepoys who had arrested the accused, were then examined by Mr. Little. They all identified the accused whom they had arrested.

All the accused pleaded guilty to the charges preferred against them.

Mr. Kursondass, on behalf of the accused, urged that they were simply yelling at the time, and did not damage anything. As the accused pleaded guilty to the charges, he asked his Worship to deal with them lenientley.

His Worship taking into consideration all the facts of the case, sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

After the above case was over, Mr. Brewin charged thirty-one more Hindoos in several batches, with behaving in a disorderly manner on the 12th ultimo, in different parts of the town. The Magistrate fined them Re. 1 each.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 6.

10 p.m.	79·0

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

6 a.m.	79·0
10 a.m.	77·4
2 p.m.	80·5
4 p.m.	80·3

THE following amazing story is told in a French provincial journal; and what is more amazing still is that its truth is vouched for by a person in whom the editor has sufficient faith to print it. It reads like a brain-sick perversion of Elsie Venner. There is a young girl, called Sophie Walder—it is not said where she lives—who is put into a trance by her father. She wears a necklace of gold shaped like a serpent, which her father then takes off, twisting round her neck in its place a real serpent. The reptile then puts its head to the girl's mouth, whereupon she is seized with a sort of frenzy, displaying all the symptoms attributed to the Delphic priestesses. After this she grows calm again, and her father lays bare her neck and traces on the skin with a blunt piece of iron any question the bystanders ask. In a few minutes the letters are visible. Then the serpent begins to write the answer with its tail, which hangs down the girl's back, and again, after a few minutes, the writing is seen on the skin. Recently the question asked was, "How many Popes will there be after Leo XIII." and the answer came "Nine—after that, I shall reign!" This exhibition is called "a demoniacal manifestation."

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the above company was held at its registered office, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Shapurji Byramji Katrak presided. The chairman, in addressing the shareholders, said: Gentlemen,—Your secretaries have, as usual, sent you the printed copies of the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1893. So we shall have to take the directors' report and the audited accounts as read. I must confess it is not very pleasing to come before you with a report, showing unsatisfactory results particularly as you are aware that since the starting of the company we have been regularly paying, every year, very handsome dividends. Gentlemen, I have now in my hands the accounts of the other press companies doing business in Khangaum, in which they all echo the same complaint that we have made in our report to the effect, 1stly, that the cotton crop was smaller than last year; 2ndly, the joint working agreement, under which most satisfactory results had been obtained hereto, was not renewed; and 3rdly, that the five factories competing for work the pressing rates of Rs. 3-10-0 per bale receded to Rs. 1-8-0, or even less, which hardly covered the actual baling expenses, leaving nothing for establishment, both permanent and temporary. The result of the operation in case of one company is a loss of Rs. 9,869, and in the case of the other company a loss of Rs. 5,433 was made. The result of the working of other press companies is not as yet made known, but it has been reported that most of them have not made any profits. As regards the renewal of the joint working agreement, I must embrace this opportunity of placing before you certain facts. It was brought to my notice by your secretaries that the agreement would expire on 30th June, 1892, and I, in consultation with my co-directors authorized the secretaries to open negotiations with the representatives of the other press companies for the renewal of the agreement. Meetings were convened at the office of our company, when the parties interested, attended the meeting. I was present on behalf of our company and keenly watched your interests. The matter was fairly and freely discussed, and the percentages to which each party were entitled to were nearly agreed upon, and settled, when the meeting was adjourned. To my great disappointment and surprise I was subsequently informed by your secretaries that one of the press companies have entered into an agreement with one of the cotton merchants to press all his bales at a very low figure, and consequently the chances of joint amalgamation at Julgaum were far remote. This upset the whole arrangement, and managers of other press companies were afterwards on the *qui vive* to secure customers for themselves, offering them all sorts of advantageous terms. I pass no opinion of my own regarding the conduct of the company in upsetting the whole arrangement of the renewal of the agreement when everything was nearly agreed upon and settled. The question of joint amalgamation at Khangaum was cropped up later on, when one of the leading and respectable firms in Bombay declined to do anything into the matter until the question of Julgaum was first settled. Thus, gentlemen, you will see that we all have experienced the result of this unbusinesslike proceedings to our great cost, and I hope that wiser counsels would now prevail and the representatives of other press companies at Julgaum and Khangaum, who are all business men and for whom I have the highest respect, will see the necessity of working in amalgamation during the ensuing cotton season.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors' report read as follows:—Gentlemen, In presenting their report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1893, your directors beg to state that the exports of cotton from Khangaum and Julgaum districts being considerably less owing to a short crop, 5,902 bales have passed through the Khangaum and 2,196 bales have passed through the Julgaum factories of the English Press Company, Ld. The ginning factory has ginned 2,947 bojas this year. The pressing amalgamation at Khangaum and Julgaum terminated on the 30th June, 1892. Your directors regret to state that their endeavours to bring about a fresh agreement having fallen through, the pressing rates were lowered to its lowest figure, viz., Rs. 1-8-0 or even less per bale by other press companies, against a rate of Rs. 3-10-0 per bale during the last six years at Khangaum and two years at Julgaum. This rate hardly paid the current charges and expenses, and the result of the working was a loss of Rs. 9,520-4-5, which will have to be carried to next year's account. It must, however, be borne in mind that were it not for the interest amounting to Rs. 11,389 that this company was obliged to pay on the borrowed capital, the profit and loss account would have showed a small profit. The expenses were curtailed as much as possible and the necessary reduction was made in the permanent staff of all the factories. The machinery in your factories are well taken care of, and they are in excellent working order. Mr. Ardesir Bejonjee retires by rotation, and you will be asked to re-elect him. You will be asked to appoint an auditor or auditors and to fix his or their remuneration.

It was proposed by Mr. S. B. Katrak, and seconded by Mr. Ardesir Bejonji, "that the directors' report just read and the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 30th June, 1893, be received and adopted."

Proposed by Mr. Premjee Ookerda and seconded by Mr. Jadhowjee Ludha, "that out of the loss of Rs. 9,364-10-1, Rs. 8,000 be carried to the loan fund account and the balance of Rs. 1,364-10-1 be carried to next year's account."

Proposed by Mr. Jadhowjee Ludha and seconded by Mr. Khimjee Purshotum, "that Mr. Ardesir Bezonjee Surti, who retires by rotation, be re-elected director of the company."

Proposed by Mr. Premjee Ookerda and seconded by Mr. Odhowjee Sooonderjee, "that Messrs. Maneckjee Cursetjee and Ardesir B. Patel be appointed auditors for the current year and their remuneration be fixed at Rs. 50 each."

Proposed by Mr. Ludha Anandjee and seconded by Mr. Odhowjee Sooonderjee, "that the best thanks of this meeting be given to the directors and agents for the satisfactory management of the company's business."

The meeting terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

THE Candidates for the First Examination in Medicine are requested to be present in the University Library on Monday the 18th September, at 9-50 A.M., and their attendance will be required ten minutes before the commencement of each susequent Examination. Candidates are forbidden to take any books or papers into the Examination Hall.

2. The Examination will be conducted in the following order:—

Monday, 18th September—10 to 1, Chemistry; 2 to 5, Botany.

Tuesday, 19th September—10 to 1, Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

The Practical Examination in Chemistry, Botany, and Pharmacy will commence on days to be appointed by the Examiners.

3. The following Gentlemen will conduct the Examination:—

Tribhuvandas Kalliandas Gajjar, B. Sc., M.A. and the Reverend H. Kemp, S. J., Ph. D.—In Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.

Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S. (Eng), L.R.C.P. (Lond.) and Mancherji Kavasji Kanga, M.A., B.Sc., L.M. and S.—In Botany.

Ardesir Pestonji Kama, L.M. and S. and J. G. Hojel, M.B., B.S.—In Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

4. A Meeting of the Examiners, presided over by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, will be held in the University Library on Monday the 2nd October, punctually at 4-30 p.m., to determine the results of the Examination.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

The Candidates for the Second Examination in Medicine are requested to be present in the University Library on Monday the 25th September, at 9-50 a.m., and their attendance will be required ten minutes before the commencement of the subsequent Examination. Candidates are forbidden to take any books or papers into the Examination Hall.

2. The Examination will be conducted in the following order:—

Monday, 25th September—10 to 1, Anatomy; 2 to 5, Physiology and Histology.

The Practical Examination in Anatomy and Physiology will commence on days to be appointed by the Examiners.

3. The following gentlemen will conduct the examination:—

A. M. Kunte, B.A., M.D. and Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert—In Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.

Surgeon-Captain C. H. L. Meyer, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S. and Adarji Mernosji Masani, M.A., B. Sc.—In Physiology and Histology.

4. A meeting of the examiners, presided over by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, will be held in the University Library on Monday the 9th October, punctually at 4-30 p.m., to determine the results of the Examination.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

THE following is the text of Mr. Dhakji Kashinathji's speech at the Industral Conference:—I am glad to be able to say that I and my friend Rao Bahadur G. G. Gokhle are present here to-day as representatives of the Poona City Municipality. The Industrial Association of Western India have done wisely in desiring the attendance of delegates from the several Municipal bodies. It is in the power of our Municipal bodies to materially further the efforts of this Association. It is therefore advisable that the delegates should be shown the lines on which the Association would suggest the Municipalities to act.

The Poona Municipality has already established a technical school, and attached it to the workshop. The branches opened are carpentery, blacksmithy, turning, founding, &c. The advanced students work in the workshop for certain hours daily to acquire practice. Owing to this system several students have been able to obtain employment on decent pay in the railway workshops and in factories without much difficulty.

The Poona Municipality has up to now already sanctioned over Rs. 25,000 machinery, buildings, &c., for the Technical School. I can assure you, gentlemen, that our Municipality is quite prepared to spend money to the utmost extent of its power on primary and technical education. In fact, we are accused of being extravagant in that matter, but, gentlemen, such criticism counts for nothing when the Government educational authorities step forward and say that every pie spent by the Municipality in this direction is well spent.

I cannot too strongly impress on my brother-delegates the absolute necessity of a workshop attached to a technical school for practice. The course of a technical school should be so arranged that on leaving the school the pupil shall at once be able to earn his living. There are schools where there is no room for actual practice, and the result is that the passed students are unable to find employment not being practical workers.

Before I resume my seat I beg to make one suggestion for the consideration of the Conference. There are several industries, such as trap-making, rope and twine-making, silvering mirrors, making tinware, extracting oil from seeds, &c., which can well be taught in a school or a small factory attached to a technical school. Each industry should be taken in hand at a time—say, we first select soap-making. A soap-maker should be engaged in Europe under a covenant to serve, say, for two years, and bound to teach the art and mystery of soap-making. The necessary plant for the purpose shoud also be imported. After expiration of the period he should be sent back and one of the passed students kept in charge, or the plant be sold. Then another industry should be taken in hand, and so on. The cost of such an undertaking will not be beyond the means of a group of municipalities which should send some pupils from their area for instruction in the school.

The pupils passed from such a school or factory will be practical men, and capable of conducting the industries taught on a large scale.

I would support the following resolution:—"That this Conference resolves that the Industrial Conference of Western India be requested to take the necessary steps to induce the Municipalities to seriously consider this suggestion." Rao Bahadur G. G. Gokhle seconded this resolution, which was carried.

Next followed some discussion as to whether it would not be convenient in future to hold this Conference at other places than Poona, but on this point no decision was come to, it being agreed to leave the question open for discussion by the managing committee of this Association, Mr. Ranade assuring the delegates that the convenience of the majority would be met. He personally thought that for a few years longer the Conference ought to be held in Poona.

In moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the president of the Conference, and to Captain Beauclerk, Mr. Ranade remarked that really the Conference owed its existence to the latter gentleman. He also moved a vote of thanks to the secretaries, Mr. Nam Joshi and Rao Bahadur Gokhle, who had worked indefatigably. The Conference was then broken up, Captain Beauclerk and some other delegates being garlanded, and flowers generally distributed.

KHALAT NEWS.

IT is said that the Local Government has no intention of diporting the ex-Khan of Khalat to India. Mir Khudadad, who was placed in the Fort at Quetta, was sent on Sunday last together with his son, Azim Jan, to live at Loralai. This decision has been arrived at on account of the ex-Khan's complicity with Gohar Khan, which has proved beyond doubt that his presence at Mastung and Sibi will produce ill effects on Mir Mahmood Khan's administration in Khalat.

It was at first decided to send the Khan and his son to Karachi, and a house for their accommodation there was actually got ready. But for reasons known to political authorities it was subsequently found necessary to send him to Loralai instead.

Azim Jan, the youngest son of the Khan, who was most prominently brought to public notice in connection with the murders perpetrated at Bagh, has been ordered to live at Sharigh under a police guard.

The special train which took the ex-Khan and his son away was taken into the Fort and received the Khan on the siding. Captain Stratton and other political officers were present to see Mir Khudabad Khan and Azim Jan off. The train was well guarded. Rai Hittu Ram is also gone with the Khan.

From Harnai the Khan was conveyed to Loralai by means of tongas and was escorted by a Squadron of Cavalry and Police. The latter was under Mr. Beatty, the Assistant District Police Superintendent, who accompanied the Khan from Quetta.

During their stay at the Fort the ex-Khan and his son Azim Jan with two domestic servants, one for each, were kept in separate rooms, and were not allowed to hold communication with each other.

Before his deportation from Quetta the Khan is stated to have denied his connection with Gohar Khan, who, he said, was his bitter enemy, and would put him to death if he had the chance. According to the statement alleged to have been made by Mir Khudadad Khan, Gohar Khan is simply taking advantage of the inaction in Khalat, and is not incited by him or his son, Azim Jan, to rebel. It is, however, very difficult to believe the Khan who has often deceived the authorities before.

The Khan is said to have told some people that the Fort in which he was confined was built by his great grandfather's father and was not constructed by Alexander the Great as stated by the British. We wonder who made the "South Gate" of the Fort. If the Khan was put there he might have had the chance of cursing his forefathers.

Mir Khudadad Khan is believed to have very much felt the loss of his gold necklace and the costly sword which were taken away from him when he was removed to the Fort.

In future the ex-Khan of Khalat will receive a sum of Rs. 1,000 and Azim Jan Rs. 300 per month as subsistance allowance.

Samandar Khan, who was an important personage in Khalat during the reign of Mir Khudadad Khan, has come to Quetta and has brought news to the effect that Sardar Asad Khan, the Chief of the Sarawan tribes, is lying ill in Khalat.

A few days ago it was stated that Samandar Khan had taken men, money and some guns from Mir Mahmood Khan under the pretence of going to Jhalwan for the purpose of bringing Gohar Khan to terms, but that Samandar Khan on reaching Jhalwan joined in the rebellion organised by Gohar Khan. But now the fact of his having come to Quetta shows that here was no foundation for this rumour.

According to another information Samandar Khan has been appointed Governor of Gandawa in Khalat near Bagh. Before this Samandar Khan was one of the Chief Councilors of the ex-Khan.

We learn that the Khalat treasure consisting of about forty-six lakhs now deposited in the Government Treasury and for which the Government has passed a receipt, will be made over to the new ruler of Khalat, as soon as everything is quiet in Khalat. It is considered unsafe to send the money to Khalat while Gohar Khan is bent on causing a disturbance, which may culminate in a grand loot.

The expenditure incurred by the Government on account of locating troops in Khalat, suppressing the rebellion, etc., will be deducted from the annual subsidy which the British pay to the ruler of Khalat for the occupation of Quetta and Bolan.

According to the rumour current at Quetta Gohar Khan who is causing disturbance in Khalat has surrendered. But as the order for troops to march to Khalat is not countermanded the rumour appears to be false.—*Baluchistan Gazette.*

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The attention of all sufferers is drawn to those well-known remedies, for they possess conspicuous advantages as a safe and reliable aid in all those emergencies to which travellers, emigrants, and sailors are so especially liable. They have been largely patronized by wayfarers by land and sea, and, in fact, by all classes of the community, to their very great advantage. The Pills are beyond all doubt one of the most effective remedies ever discovered for cases of obstinate constipation, confirmed indigestion, and colic complaints, which are engendered by exposure and irregular feeding. The Ointment will be found of the very greatest service in cases of piles, abscesses, erysipilas, and all kinds of local ulceration.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 6.
Walker, Lieut, Bo. Marine Battn. on duty.
Damania, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, from furlough, from England.

SEPTEMBER 7.
Porter, Capt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Bangalore.
Collins, Major, Bengal, 1st Battn, The Queen's, Regt, on duty, from Kasauli.
Newnham, Davis Capt, Ms, 2nd Welch Regt. on duty, from Secunderabad.
Broome, Capt, Bengal, Remount Dept, on duty, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 7.
Broome, Capt, Remount Dept, on duty, to Ahmednagar.
Hughes, Surgn-Col. Bo, I M S, on duty, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th September.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day, Friday, 8th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, Friday, 8th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.

2. There will be a Smoking Concert at the Fort Head-Quarters to-morrow, the 9th instant, commencing at 9 p.m. Dress optional. Members can bring guests.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th September.

1. Extract from District and Garrison orders:—

No 280, Disturbances (Riots).—The Brigadier-General Commanding takes this opportunity to thank Commanding Officers, Officers, Non-Commissioned officers and men of the Royal Navy, Military, and Volunteer Forces for the cheerful and efficient manner in which they have invariably performed, during the last three weeks, the very arduous duties thrown on them in connection with the suppression of the late riots.

2. It is due to the firm and temperate spirit shown by the Naval, Military and Volunteer Forces, aided as they were, by the untiring energy and devotion of the police, that the disturbances were so soon got under.

3. The Brigadier-General cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the troops and of their general demeanour towards the natives of the city during the abovementioned period.

4. As regards the Volunteers, they have not only showed themselves effecient when called out, but by their cheerful obedience to the call, have shown that the country has a force at its command competent to deal with and quell disturbances, even should the bulk of the troops be required on duties elsewhere.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" Company:—No 3464 Vol P. Mathew.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Cooperage on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 7 a.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V R.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY and the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE STARLING.)
Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

786—K D Shroff—Mahomed Ismail alias Baba Meeya vs Rabiabai and others—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE STARLING.)
Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

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761—Craigie, L and O—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China vs Haroon Jacob Sawoo—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
765—Crawford, B and Co—The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vs Syed Abdul Huk Kurnalker—Brown and M.
777—Payne, G and S—Dhunjee Ramjee vs Tejpal Khetsey and another—Bhaishunker and K.
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499-92—Tyabjee and D—Shri Mahant Mahavirdasjee Guru Bhagwandasjee vs Haridas Bawa and another—Crawford, B and Co, and V M Pakvesa.
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379-92—Pestonji, R and K—Gokulchand Bahadurmul and another vs Keshowdas Moolchand and another—Tyabjee and D.
485-92—Tyabji and D—Kessowdas Moolchand and another vs Gokulchand Bahadurmul and another—Pestonjee R and K.
208-93—Crawford, B and Co—James Connell vs Nensey Khairaj and another—Little, S, N and B.
686-91—Daphtary and F—For pauper—Ramdayal Anundiram vs Devidin Madagilal and others—J C Cama and In person.
105-92—Thakurdas D and C—Assur Virjee vs Khatao Natha and others—Edgelow and G.
15-91—Brown and M—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs The Bombay and Persia S N Co—Crawford, B and Co

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	75	18	64	59	62	64	59	60
Thursday, September 7th	1	12	0	20	0	2	0	1
Total	76	30	64	79	62	66	59	61
Total fall to September 7th, 1892	111	12	89	69	87	60	86	10
Total fall to September 7th, 1891	80	86	68	31	68	55	68	50

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 2nd Sept., 1893:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	78	93	Baroda	42	98
Panjoo	70	5	Mehmadabad	41	7
Vaitarana	62	30	Ahmedabad	31	97
Palghur	68	22	Viramgam	18	44
Gholwad	64	69	Wadhwan	9	60
Daman	80	18	Dabhoi	48	97
Bulsar	59	59	Sevalia	43	65
Nausari	41	14	Godhra	40	81
Surat	44	58	Kharaghora	18	89
Kim	44	15	Limkhera	47	86
Broach	51	64	Dohad	40	20

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased rapidly to briskly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Raipur, and has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the north. Gradients are moderate. Winds are blowing from their ordinary monsoon direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Khandwa and Bhuj, 16 at Rajkot, and 14 at Secunderabad. The maximum and minimum temperature variations are small. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity is increasing and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Karwar and light to moderate showers at Jeypore, Indore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. The monsoon gradient has increased slightly on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay and conditions are favourable for rain in all districts except Sind, the Punjab, and the greater part of the North-West Provinces.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

A Krishna Swami
Ahmed Pasha Madam
Allunder, J D, Mrs
Arkell, Miss
Ashlaji
Baulch, Mr
Belem, A
Binavach, S, Mrs
Berndt, A
Bramer, Dr
Brown, W E
Bruk, M
Bunker, D D, Rev A
Browne, J, Mrs
Carlzen, J
Chrisbaner, T H
Church, W T
Coles, M, Mrs
Courbanaby, V, Madame
Crafton, W
Daniel, H L
Deen Mahomed Khan
Denbai, R P
DeSequere, A M
DeScringi, P V
DeFrees, A H
DeSouza, A
DeCruze, W
Dodd, John R
Douglas, M, Miss
Dontre, R, Mrs
Dravio, H P
Erskine, K
Eltonhead, A L
Franca, Ed
Faulkner, W A
Gallien, C L
Goculdas Morarji
Graham, C, Mrs
Greaset, M
Hallifax, C J
Hampton G H
Hardy, P B
Harris, F V
Harris, Gordon
Harvey, H J A
Harvey, Robert, Surgeon-Colonel, D S O
Harvey, Mrs
Henricks and Co
Hodges, E, Mrs
Hodgson, A C
Hopnes, E A
Hooper, P W
Highes, M H
Highes, P W H
Hume, James
Hunt, A, Mrs
James, P
Jiwa Boree
Joyce, M, Miss
Jamshedjee M Mehta
K Mahamed A Saheb
Kahirguptee, J
Keegan, W
Keeland, W
Kennedy, C P
Khodabux Merwan
KulbhaiRamPakur
Kupelwiesse, O A
Laundry, A J W
Mahomed Joones
Martin, Kaitz
Massy, H S, Capt
Mothers
Middleton, P
Musson, Miss
Nudivalu Pillaya A
Nelson, F
Nusserwanji Dorabji
Oliver, Mrs
Owen, Charles
Pieu, J
O Rustomjee Setna
Pilkington, Miss
Pritchard, F
Prince, J
Pewden, J Dr
Ramchunder, R D
Ramsay, H, Capt
Ramthakor Kullra
Redfern, R
Regni, E
Ribeiro, C A
Robinson, E A
Rogers, A S
Roper, E A, Mrs
Ribbentroff, M D
Schwaz, C
Scott, Claude, Capt
Sorabjee N Kuka
Simpson, A
Schiller, L
Shandford, T
Strighens, J
Sykes, P M
Schalit, M
Talbot, P S
Tombae, Roza
Tomaso, M
Tonkenberto, M
Taylor, Mrs
V Hoo Rama
Walker, H R D
Warburton, E
Wardroper, Col
Westropp
White, C M
Willey, W
Wobbkind, C
Yunallee, Thomas
Zuire, G H

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REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mai to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7.

WITH the exception of considerable purchases of Cotton from old stock by local spinners, business in Produce has remained as before during the past week, Wheat having been neglected to a great extent by exporters, while Seeds have been taken by shippers to only a moderate extent, in quiet, and steady markets, respectively, and without material movement in rates. The course of Exchange would now appear to be guided to a great extent by the action of the Secretary of State whose abstention from selling Council Bills had latterly imparted firmness to the market, and rates advanced ⅛d. above the level, at which they closed last Thursday evening; but, to-day, other influences supervening, this improvement has been lost, and our closing quotations are about those of a week ago. Money is as easy as ever. Government Paper has declined 11-16 per cent., in Fours. Freights are steady with rather more demand for tonnage. Native holidays have lessened the value of business in Imports; but the position of the market is unaltered, and prices generally are unchanged.

MONEY.—The withdrawals from Private Deposits, which caused the Presidency Bank's last Return to show some increase in the trade demand for Money, were replaced more than fivefold in the addition of some 40 lakhs during the week covered by the Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Tuesday, for the previous day (which was a holiday) and in other respects, with the Bank's Cash Balance increased by nearly 25 lakhs, and thus standing at 391½ lakhs, the position of Money, in its more than seasonable abundance, was virtually unchanged, although in current business there had been some signs of returning animation, albeit of a spasmodic character. Both in Loans and Bills Discounted the increase, though small, was greater last week than in the week preceding; but the net diminution in trade requirements was represented by 33¾ lakhs, against an addition of 8¼ lakhs shown by the previous Return. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE ruled quiet last Friday (mail-day), and with only a moderate business passing, rates having been quoted at 1s. 3d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-32d., for Demand, for ready business, and at 1s. 3 5-32d. to 3-16d. for Telegraphic, for transfer next year, at which several rates of business was reported. For 3 months' sight Credits the rate was 1s. 3 9-32d., for the mail; 1s. 3 5-16d., for September delivery; and 1s. 3 3-8 to 13-32d., for next year. On Saturday the market opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 15-16d. to 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3d., to 1s 3 1-32d., for Demand; and at 1s. 3⅛d., for three months' sight Credits, and these remained practically unchanged throughout the day, with but little business passing either way. The Banks were closed on Monday for a native holiday, and the market re-opened on Tuesday with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-32d., for Demand, and at 1s. 3⅛d. for three months' sight Credits, at which a little business was done at the opening. Thereafter, rates gradually hardened, till 1s. 3 1-16 for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3-32d., for Demand, for the mail were obtainable, and three months sight Credits were quoted for September delivery, at 1s. 3 9-32d., the market closing firm. It opened with the same feeling yesterday, at 1s. 3 1-16d., and 1s. 3 3-32d., for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively; and at 1s. 3 5-16d., for three months' sight Credits for September, and 1s. 3 13-32d. for 1894. Rates coming firmer from Calcutta, however, ours followed suit, and hardened 1-32d., all round, for the mail; 1s. 3⅛d., for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 5-32d., for Demand having been quoted for the 15th instant, 1s. 3 3-16d., Telegraphic, for November transfer, 1s. 3 7-32d., for December; and 1s. 3 11-32d. for Credits, for September delivery, and 1s. 3 7-16d., for 1894, doubtful. This morning the market opened with an appearance of steadiness, not to say firmness, with Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 3⅛d., and Demand at 1s. 3 5-32d., and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3 11-32d.; but, before long, a strong demand setting in from the Gold-Silver-Exchange gambling element, with an enquiry for remittance against *Silver* sales, which are still reported to continue on as large a scale as ever, rates gave way 1-16d., and eventually the market closed weak as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand			........1s. 3 1-16d.
Do.	Telegraphic		......1s. 3 1-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight		..1s. 3 1-8d.
Do.	4	do.	......1s. 3 3-16d.
Do.	6	do.	......1s. 3 9-32d.
Credits	3	do.	......1s. 3 9-32d.
Do.	6	do.	......1s. 3 13-32d.
Documents	3	do.	......1s. 3 5-16d.
Do.	6	do.	......1s. 3 7-16d.
Francs	3	do.	161
Do.	6	do.	162

So long a Silver continues to be imported as largely as is stated to be the case (upwards of 2½ crores being reported to be already contracted for by the early part of November, apart from what is already shipped and on the way) *and* the Secretary of State continues to offer more than about 20 lakhs weekly *until it is wanted* we do not expect to see any steady improvement in rates for, while exports remain slack, and but few Merchants Bills are making, the gambling element is apparently strong enough to take possession of the market, and beat down rates as they like.

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint, gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 30th August, 1893	1,70,53,000
Add—Silver received during the week	2,000
	1,70,55,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	15,00,000
	1,55,55,000
Bullion belonging to private Individuals	......
	1,55,55,000
Last week	1,70,53,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last mail-day at 105 7-16 for Money, and 105 3-16 for Account, for Fours; but rates subsequently, receded to 105 5-16 and 105 1-16, respectively, in an unsettled market, and these were the closing quotations. On Saturday the market was weak and declining, and rates for Fours receded to 104 15-16 for cash, and 104¾ for the settlement at the end of this month, these also having been the closing quotations till Tuesday. The new 3½ per cent. Loan declined ⅛ per cent. to 96. On the market re-opening on Tuesday, after the holiday, the tone was dull with little doing either for Money or Account, and rates for Fours ruled 3-16" to ¼ per cent. below those quoted at the end of last week, leaving off at 104¾ for cash, and 104 7-16 for the settlement at the end of the month. 96 was still quoted for the new 3½ per cent. Loan. Yesterday rates for Fours opened at 104 15-16 for cash, and 104⅝ for the settlement, and this improvement on Tuesday's closing rates was maintained, although the market was quiet, quotations leaving off without further change. The tone of the market has been weak to-day but a slight advance has been attained in rates for Fours, which closed at 104⅞ for Money, and 104 11-16 for Account. The closing price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan was 96.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ¼ per cent. lower, at 120¼. Port Trust Bonds have declined one per cent., say to 104.

SHARES.—There has been more animation in this market during the past week, and, in a number of cases, a recovery in prices of Cotton Mill Scrip has taken place. Compared with our quotations of a week ago, we note this evening an advance of Rs. 35 in Manockji Petit Mill shares; of Rs. 25 in Khatao Mucconji, and Madras United; of Rs. 20 in David, and Imperial; of Rs. 15 each in Ahmedabad, City of Bombay, Khandesh, and Oriental; of Rs. 10 each in Bombay United, Central India, Hyderabad, and Morarji Gokuldas; of Rs. 5 in Soonderdas, and Connaught; and of Rs. 2½ in Southern Mahratta. On the other hand, the Queen have declined Rs. 25; Hindustan, Rs. 10; and Western India, and Leopold, Rs. 5 each. In Press shares, Scindc and Punjab have advanced Rs. 25; Volkart, Rs. 10; Prince of Wales, Rs. 5; and Mofussil, Rs. 2½; while English have declined Rs. 12½; French, and Khangaum, Rs. 10 each; and New Indian, Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous Shares, Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, have declined Rs. 25; Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 4 lower; Bombay Flour have advanced Rs. 10; Bombay Ice are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 10 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—The native holidays, which have occurred since last mai day, have considerably interfered with business in stople *Grey Goods*; but rates generally have been maintained at the previous level. Dealers are still willing sellers at current prices; but up-country buyers are only operating according to their urgent requirements. Stock, are about the same as before. There has been little doing in *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red* or *Printed Goods*, and prices of all descriptions may be taken as unchanged. In *Locally made Goods*, some large lots of *Dhoties* have found buyers; but otherwise there has been but little doing on this line. The weekly Clearances of *Imported Goods* are estimated at about 2,200 packages; and of *Local*, at 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—Prices of *Imported Twist* have declined ¼ anna per lb., only a small business having transpired in a quiet market. Accounts from China regarding *Local Spinnings* have thoroughly disappointed all hopes of an increase in sales, the week's clearances at Hongkong and Shanghai, summing up only 2,500 bales. This news has driven out all China buyers from the market, and to add to this, Exchange has given way to Rs. 194, showing a decline of Rs. 6. Owing to the firmness of Cotton, Spinners are not selling, and the market closed steady, at the following official quotations, the week's Sales having aggregated about 2,000 bales:—

Twist...	... No. 6s	Mule	As.	4⅛	to 4¼	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	"	"	4¼	" 4½	"
" ...	... " 10s	"	"	4 5-8	" 5¼	"
" ...	... " 12s	"	"	4¾	" 5¼	"
" ...	... " 16s	"	"	5¼	" 5 13-16	"
" ...	... " 20s	"	"	5½	" 6¼	"
" ...	... " 24s	"	"	6	" 6½	"
" ...	... " 30s	"	"	7	" 7¼	"
" ...	... " 40s	"	"	7½	" 8	"

METALS.—A decline of 4 as. per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper* in a quiet market, in which only a small business has been done this week. *Yellow Metal* has been taken to a moderate extent, and is unchanged in value, with a steady feeling in the market. Iron is also steady and unchanged with a moderate business passing.

COAL.—The market for this mineral is firmer; but there is much more enquiry at home than here, and large sales have been made at home at enhanced prices. For October-November shipment of Powell's Duffryn and Davison's West Hartley importers are offering to sell at Rs. 18 and Rs. 17 per ton, respectively. We quote alongside.

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 15 per ton.
West do.	" 16½ "
Australian	" 14 nominal
Cardiff....................................	Rs. 18

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—In sympathy with telegraphic advices from Liverpool and New York, this market was firm at the close of last week and considerable transactions were reported, both for export and local spinners' account, while prices advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The export demand has not meantime been sustained; but the Mills have continued to buy more freely, and the tone of the market has been steady at a further advance in rates. The business done by shippers has amounted to some 2,000 bales of Oomra-kinds Bhownugger, Westerns, and Bengals; that in the last-named growth being in contracts for the new crop, deliverable in January; while the Mills have bought about 7,000 bales of ready stuff, consisting of Oomra and Dhollera-Bhownugger descriptions, Compta, Broach, Dharwar, Bengals, and Westerns. The market closed firm this evening, with prices Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy higher than they were a week ago.

Except in the Bengal circle, in which over six inches were registered at Cawnpore, and nearly two inches at Agra, the fall of rain over the Cotton area did not reach an inch from the middle of last week to the beginning of this. The only cry for more rain by Monday's telegrams, however, was from Wadwan, in the Dhollera circle; but in the other districts of that circle, and throughout the others, the crop was flourishing in seasonable weather, the flowering being advanced, and the plants showing bolls, in several districts of the Oomra circle.

This morning's telegrams report that more rain was still needed in one or two districts of the Dhollera circle, while fine weather was needed by the plants at Nagpore, in the Oomra circle; but in the Bengal, Oomra, and Broach circles generally the crop was doing well, the plants in the two former circles being in flower, at Barsee, in the Oomra circle, the crop is stated to be excellent.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, *viz*:—

Cotton—	Per candy. Rs.	C. & F. —Per lb.
Broach Good	208	—4 1-32d.
Bengal Fine	" 196	—3 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 186	—3¾d.
Do. Good	" 176	—3 7-16d.
Dhollera Fine	" 210	—4 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 200	—3⅞d.
Do. Good	" 190	—3 21-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	" 185	—3 19-32d.
Oomrawuttee "	" 198	—3 27-32d.
Belatee, Fine	" 206	—3 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 196	—3 13-16d.
S G Dharwar Good	" 199	—3 27-32d.
Westerns "	" 184	—3 9-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the Week.....................	3,352	2,724	4,474
From 1st Jan. to 6th September	1,499,264	1,605,259	1,796,952
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	6,572	2,705	2,502
From 1st Jan. to 6th September	744,540	847,547	974,684
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week......	996	...	944
From 1st Jan. to 6th September	135,171	139,124	110,900

WHEAT.—A moderate export business was passing in this staple to the end of last week in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates; but since then the feeling has become quiet, and transactions have been upon a small scale, but without any further movement in rates. We quote:

White Pessy 91 per cent......	Rs. 4	1	0		per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 4	0	0		"
No. 1 Club Delhi..............	" 4	2	6		"
Red Delhi	" 3	14	6		"
Hard Yellow..........	" 4	3	0	to Rs. 4 4 0	
Red Ahmedabad	" 3	15	0		"
Hard Red	" 3	11	0		"

SEEDS remained quiet, with little doing for export, for a day or two after last mail left, and the price of *Linseed* gave way slightly; but at the beginning of this week a better demand was felt and a moderate business has since been done in a steady market, while Linseed more than recovered the previous fall. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs 7-10-6 to Rs. 7-12-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-1-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-8-0 to " 6-11-0	"
Do. Red do......	" 6-2-0 to " 6-4-0	"

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	52,880	84,403	270,247
do. from 1st Jan. to 6th September...	5,578,811	8,770,517	11,595,527
Linseed for the week.....	26,690	13,561	33,104
do. from 1st Jan. to 6th September...	3,832,782	3,448,902	4,306,910
Rapeseed for the week ...	42,221	11,903	32,383
do. from 1st Jan. to 6th September...	4,033,217	1,333,217	1,286,754
Gingellyseed for the week	71	2,125	1,109
do. from 1st Jan. to 6th September...	945,017	859,192	971,156

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	16,486	...	82,592
do. from 1st Jan. to 6th September...	4,165,136	8,098,914	10,196,698
Linseed for the week......	16,000	1,504	21,752
do. from 1st Jan. to 6th September...	3,591,676	3,284,407	3,960,048
Rapeseed for the week ...	100,070	...	13,898
do. from 1st Jan. to 6th September	3,680,546	1,047,678	1,161,587
Gingellyseed for the week.	...	...	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 6th September ...	1,124,695	943,246	1,024,583

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

STRANGE—August 28, at Felixstowe, near Ipswich, the wife of W. L. Strange, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

OLIVER—September 6, at Thana, the wife of Norman Oliver, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CALLANAN—September 3, at Badvel, Cuddapah District, the wife of M Callanan, Forest Department, of a son.

KELLETT—September 2, at Madras, the wife of the Rev F W Kellett, of a son.

DEATH.

MOORHEAD—September 3, at St Thome, Madras, Elizabeth Moorhead, the beloved mother of Mrs S E Falconer aged 68 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1893.

AN historical account of the famine which prevailed in certain parts of the Southern Mahratta Country in 1892, drawn up by Mr. J. F. Fleet, Acting Commissioner of the Southern Division, has been published by the Bombay Government for general information. Far from being a depressing document, as the reports on the famine of 1876-79, necessarily were, telling, as they did, of well nigh hopeless efforts to combat what, under the circumstances then prevailing, was an overwhelming calamity, Mr. Fleet's narrative gives the assurance that the resources now available are sufficiently powerful to render the worst effects of famine in India well nigh as obsolete as the advance in sanitary appliances have made the plague, or the Black Death in Europe. The elements of a serious visitation were present when the existence of famine was formally proclaimed by the Government in February, 1892. The proclamation was withdrawn from the 1st of the following August, when it was found that the crisis had been passed with a minimum of suffering, and with none of the frightful concomitants everywhere prevalent in the districts when visited by famine fifteen years before. The unfavourable rainfall in 1891 occasioned a failure of the crops in certain talukas of Belgaum, Dharwar, and Bijapur, covering an area of nearly ten thousand square miles, with a population little short of a million and a half. The whole of the area in question is classed officially in the Statistical Atlas of the Presidency as very liable to famine: it is an area more liable to that affliction than any other in the Presidency. The tract is for the most part devoted to the growth of grain for the support of the population and for exportation, and a fair crop is of vital importance. About 85,000 acres are under cotton; that crop was a complete failure in Bijapur, and grain was little better. In two of the affected talukas in Belgaum grain failed, and in a third the outturn was from one-eighth to one-fourth of the usual crop. In three talukas in Dharwar, matters were nearly as bad. This general result was foreseen when framing the estimates under the famine code in December 1891. The conditions fell within the twenty-five per cent. standard, which the famine commissioners declared to establish the certainty "that very severe famine must prevail." The prospect seemed very serious, and gloomiest anticipations prevailed. The situation was especially alarming in Bijapur, which had suffered so terribly in the famine of 1876-77. The short south-west monsoon of 1891 followed by the failure of the October and November rains, from the north-east which are of vital importance to the district. Both Mr. Fleet and the Collector, Mr. Davidson, entertained the most serious apprehensions of what might happen.

As it turned out Bijapur passed through the ordeal with less suffering than either of the other two districts. The season of 1890 had been unusually favourable; there was an abundance of grain still in the country, and the people generally were well-prepared to meet a bad season. "Further," writes Mr. Fleet, "the general condition of the people has undoubtedly been steadily improving since the end of the famine in 1876-77, and as certainly the more recent estimates of it, expressed in administrative reports and other writings have been decidedly below the mark." This statement bears out and corroborates the testimony abounding in the statistics of every district throughout the Presidency, which show that the number of the houses, of bullocks, of carts, and of ploughs, has been steadily increasing year by year in a ratio considerably greater than the increase of the population. The same evidence of growth is to be found in other Provinces; it is general throughout India. We have frequently drawn attention to this striking fact, which it is difficult to reconcile with the constantly repeated assertions that the population of India is sinking into poverty. The evidence of improved conditions is everywhere manifest to the careful observer. The accumulated proofs in the return of the number of buildings of cattle and other live-stock and of agricultural appliances surely deserve the attention of those who are asked to give ear to those who are so persistent in proclaiming on the house-tops that the people of India are becoming impoverished. Mr. Fleet indicates some of the factors in the improved condition which enables the people to face with better chances of success the results of a failure of the monsoon. The system of roads all over the country has been much extended in recent years—an improvement largely due to Sir Richard Temple's much criticised policy of devoting the Local Funds for a certain number of years to the construction of roads to connect distant centres one with another, and with the railway stations. The whole of the Southern Mahratta country has been opened up by railways which bring it into communication with the western sea not only at Bombay, but at Marmagoa, while lines on the east and south place them in communication with Madras and Mysore. All the markets of India are now available in time of scarcity or famine. Few villages are fifty miles from a railway station, and roads are general throughout the country. The result of all this was that from the month of February when the apprehension of famine grew strong, the amount of grain imported was so considerable that it flooded the markets to such an extent as to threaten the importers with heavy loss, and prices never rose to what might have been expected in a time of scarcity. The average price of jowari the staple food of the poorer classes is forty to forty-five pounds to the rupee. In the previous famine it rose to 14lbs. the rupee; in 1892 it averaged 28lbs. The grain imported was more than equivalent to the amount improvidently exported from the districts in the previous year, while there was still an expectation that the October and November rains, would come and set everything right.

The migration of the population, partly to procure employment, and partly to find fodder for cattle nearer the ghauts, was considerable, but not excessive. Nearly eighty thousand left their homes, but no villages were depopulated. The emigrants were chiefly of the poorer class of cultivators and agricultural labourers. The famine relief works intended for the severely distressed were practically a failure—no class was forced by pressure of want to frequent them. The need of such works was materially diminished by the liberality with which the Government made advances to the richer cultivators for the sinking of wells and other improvements which gave employment at fair market wages to a considerable number of the smaller cultivators. The comparatively well-to-do seized the opportunity to carry out extensive improvements with money borrowed at a moderate rate of interest and labour somewhat lower than the usual rate, but still higher than the scale fixed for regular relief works. No one died from starvation; there were scarcely any signs of physical suffering; no general sale of ornaments took place as in the former famine. There was very little crime, the behaviour of the poorer classes being very exemplary. The increase in the number of persons accused of theft was only one hundred. There was of course great distress, all traders except those who dealt in grain losing much of their business through the straitened circumstances of their customers. The failure of the cotton crop entailed the closing of many of the gins and factories. There was a good deal of borrowing, which shows at all events that credit was not extinct. Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the Collector of Dharwar, found that in the famine year the loans raised in the affected districts alone amounted to four lakhs and a quarter, as against two lakhs and-a-quarter in the previous year. A notable defect in the Famine Relief Code was pointed out by Mr. Charles, Collector of Belgaum. It does not make adequate provision for a supply of medicines for the sick. As matters turned out the omission had not much practical inconvenience. But Mr. Charles significantly adds that under the circumstances it was very fortunate that there was no severe outbreak of cholera in the famine districts. Still taking everything into account it is evident that the resources of civilization have mastered famine in India, circumscribed its area, and mastered its worst effects.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, it will be remembered, personally visited Azamgarh, the scene of the first of the remarkable epidemics of Hindu-Mahomedan riots. He devoted some days to a personal enquiry into the origin and causes of these offences against public tranquility, into the facts of the riots and the action of the local authorities, and into the temper of the people and the attitude of Hindus and Mahomedans towards each other. The outcome of this inquiry is an official paper, published in the currrent number of the N.-W. P. *Government Gazette*. On each of the divisions of the task his Honour set himself, he has come to very decided conclusions. In the first place as regards cause he declares it to be indisputable that the outburst of fanaticism at Azamgarh was immediately due to the influence of the cow-protection societies. Though originally innocent in their proceedings, the societies, Sir Charles concludes, to have assumed the organisation of a league which made it compulsory on all Hindus to set apart a portion of their food for the benefit of the society, and restricted the sale of cows. Beginning in January of the present year in Azamgarh, some Hindus rescued a herd of cattle from the butchers who were driving them, and when the police restored the animals to their rightful owners, a large body of villagers again rescued them, and drove them across the Ballia border. In April a buffalo which a butcher was driving was seized; in May, a cow a Mussulman was about to kill for a wedding feast was carried off, and again several hundreds of cattle were stolen, which Mahomedans had bought at a fair. It was not to be supposed that practices such as these could be carried on without provoking a desire for revenge, particularly as two cases brought by Mahomedans before the Magistrates broke down in the hearing. Then came the Eed festival. The agitators went so far as to endeavour to prevent Mahomedans from purchasing buffaloes and goats, though these animals are commonly sacrificed by one sect of Hindus. There are two hundred and twenty-five thousand Mussalmans in Azamgarh, as compared with a million and a half Hindus, and this overwhelming majority naturally gave the minority a most uncomfortable time, when they proposed to slaughter four hundred and twenty-six cattle for the Eed festival. The Mahomedans gave an undertaking that nothing contrary to established custom should be practised in their sacrifices. The agitators declared they had no objection to this. But unfortunately they broke faith. When the fighting began the Magistrate took proper steps to put a stop to it, and although the native papers complained that he did not take sufficient precautions to prevent, or sufficient steps to subdue the riots, the Lieutenant-Governor finds that he did, and that he showed on the whole a sound and cool judgment in the preliminary arrangements. The distribution of his force and the work of supervision were good and judicious after the disturbances began. Though an officer of only three and a-half years' standing, he appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to have acted both with energy and judgment in a position of great difficulty which might have tried a man of much larger experience. As to the temper of the people Sir Charles Crosthwaite declares that of the Hindus to be sullen and uncompromising, while the Mahomedans are disposed to be vindictive, to brood over the violence to which they have been subjected, and to resent coercion. The Lieutenant-Governor enjoins the leaders of the two communities to unite in an earnest effort to put an end to their disputes, to find a basis of reconciliation, and to restore the tolerant and kindly feeling which formerly prevailed—a consummation which is indeed heartily to be desired.

As we pointed out some time ago in commenting on the Government Resolution in review of the working of the Bombay Veterinary College, his Excellency in Council expressed his regret that the college was much hampered in giving practical instruction by the action of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Society, according to the Resolution, prohibits operations being performed in its hospital, and professors and pupils have in consequence to walk to the Sewree lazaretto. This arrangement his Excellency declares to be highly inconvenient and conducive to the interests neither of the pupils in the college nor of the patients in the hospital. Mr. Shroff, the secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it will be remembered, declared that the terms of the Resolution did the Society injustice. He asserts that during the time that the Society's hospital has been in existence hundreds of operations on horses, bullocks, and dogs have been performed by the staff of the College. Only the castration of horses is disallowed inasmuch as the hospital is intended for curative purposes and not for professional practice. Veterinary Captain Mills, the Principal of the College, in his report, which was given to the public this week, writes upon the subject thus: "Work in the surgery branch has been carried on under very trying difficulties and with danger to my health, as operations are prohibited in the hospital by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; in consequence of this cases must be taken to the lazaretto, and on operation days, which have been frequent during the last sessions I have been compelled to work all day in a broiling sun with no other protection than a thin chupper roof." It is upon this paragraph that the Governor-in-Council bases his remarks. His Excellency is constrained to observe that the action of the Society which prohibits operations for the relief of suffering animals being performed within the hospital premises is hardly consistent with the professed object of the Society. Mr. Shroff holds these strictures to be undeserved; Veterinary Captain Mills' remarks certainly justify them.

ON the return of Mr. Reid, I.C.S., from privilege leave, Mr. W. Porteous, I.C.S., M.A., will revert to his substantive appointment.

KHAN BAHADUR KHARSHEDJI MANEKJI KHARSHEDJI, B.A., will act as Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, during the absence of Mr. C. W. Chitty.

MR. J. HART DAVIES, I.C.S., is temporarily appointed Joint Sessions Judge of Shikarpur for the trial of the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Dital Shah valad Ghulam Ali Shah, and others.

MR. W. H. HORSLEY, I.C.S., will act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Karachi.

MR. R. KNIGHT, I.C.S., Forest Settlement Officer, Dharwar, is appointed to do duty as Assistant Judge, Dharwar.

MR. J. P. ORR, I.C.S., Forest Settlement Officer, is appointed to do duty as Assistant Judge, Thana.

MR. E. M. PRATT, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Thana, on being relieved by Mr. W.S. Morison, I.C.S., will act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana.

MR. L. S. OSMASTON, Assistant Conservator of Forests, has been granted three months' extension of leave, on medical certificate.

MR. V. D. P. REBEIRO, L.C.E., Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, has been granted two months' leave.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. MCCALAM, Civil Surgeon, has been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days. Surgeon-Major Davidson will act whilst Surgeon-Captain Jackson will act at Satara.

BRIGADE-SURGEON S. H. O'B. BANKS is allowed privilege leave for two months and ten days.

SURGEON-LIEUT. S. H. BURNETT, on general duty, Sind, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad.

MR. D. M. FORBES has been appointed to be a member of the Commission for hearing appeals preferred by owners of steam-boilers.

THERE were 420 births and 505 deaths in the city and suburbs of Poona during the month of August last.

MR. J. B. MACKAY, Assistant Conservator of the Port, is appointed an Examiner for the purposes of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as Masters and Mates at Bombay.

MR. CHARLES COCKBURN TALBOT, Assistant Dock Master, P. and O. S. N. Company, is granted permission to pilot vessels in the port of Bombay from and to the anchorage north of Cross Island, to and from the P. and O. Company docks at Mazagon.

THE Rev. C. H. Badham, B. A., Chaplain of Belgaum, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

THE Rev. P. B. Horne, M.A., is to officiate as Chaplain of Belgaum.

MR. J. F. MUIR, I.C.S., is appointed Political Agent, Savanur, vice Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, retired.

MR. H. F. SILCOCK, I.C.S., is appointed Political Agent, Rewa Kantha and Narukot, vice Mr. F. L. Charles, I.C.S.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending September 5 was 439, giving a death-rate of 25·43 per annum per thousand as against 34·85 the corresponding period of last year, and 30·76 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 97 died from fevers; 3, small-pox; 2, measles; 65, phthisis; 3, cholera; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 71, affections of the respiratory organs; 30, diarrhœa; 8, dysentery; 37, still-born; 38, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 18; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 206; Hindu outcaste, 46; Mussalman, 97; Parsee, 14; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 5; European, 7; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 351 as against 316 the corresponding period of last year, and 326 the average over the past five years.

BATHING *de luxe* is not understood as well in England as at French seaside resorts. On a rocky or shingly beach (says a ladies' contemporary) shoes should be worn, for a cut foot is decidedly painful and undesirable. Our French neighbours usually wear thin stockings also; their notions of propriety are greatly wounded by English omissions in this respect; but it must be remembered that in France bathing is quite a recognised social function. Many people wear oil-caps. The time which ladies occupy in making their toilette after bathing is proverbial; and this is the very period when colds are contracted. They should practise dressing as quickly as possible on these occasions.

CONSIDERABLE scandal, a Vienna correspondent says, is being caused in Prague, by an affair which is shortly to end in the law courts there. Count Octavio Kinsky, who has a large estate in Bohemia, five years ago married a servant girl. She was twenty-eight, he eighty. Countess Kinsky has called upon herself the wrath of the whole Kinsky family, who are now taking legal steps against her. She has caused the splendid forests to be cut down, and is charged by her husband's family with exhausting the estate in order to make all the money she can out of it during her husband's lifetime. He has no sons, and the nephews who are his heirs have now appealed to law, as it is not allowed to make such use of trust property. The Countess is said to be very extravagant in her behaviour. One of her husband's forest officials did not salute her respectfully enough, and the next day the order appeared that all the forest people on the estate, from the highest to the lowest, must shave in future. She knew, of course, that the forester's greatest pride is his long beard.

THE greatest check to the development of the junk trade with Hongkong is the insecurity arising from the danger of piratical attack in the neighbouring waters. It is doubtful if pirates exist in any numbers as a class and with no other occupation. Most of the robberies at sea, our Consuls say, are committed by the crews of junks which peacefully pursue their avocation as ordinary traders for the greater part of the year, and only take to piratical enterprises when temptation offers, and the chances of escape seem tolerably in their favour.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The St. Leger was run in fine weather. The following was the order of passing the post :—Isinglass, Ravensbury, Le Nicham, Self-Sacrifice, Phocion, Glengall, and Khartoum. The betting at starting was 5 to 2 on Isinglass, 5 to 1 against Ravensbury, 40 to 1 against Le Nicham, and 100 to 1 against Self-Sacrifice.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL IN THE LORDS.

SEPT. 7.

The debate on the Home Rule Bill was resumed in the Lords last night.

The Duke of Argyll made a speech, in which he scathingly condemned the Government for bartering away the Empire for a few votes.

Lord Cross spoke in opposition to the Bill, the debate was then adjourned.

END OF THE MINERS' STRIKE.

The strikes in South Wales have ended, and the men resume work on Wednesday on the masters' terms.

THE CHOLERA AT STAMBOUL.

Cholera has appeared at Constantinople.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian troopship Serapis sailed this morning from Portsmouth for Bombay.

THE MINERS' STRIKE IN THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

STOPPAGE OF TRADE.

Serious riots were yesterday renewed among the miners at Barnsley and Wath. The strike is paralyzing the trade. The Midland Railway and the Manchester and Sheffield Railway have stopped thirty and fifty trains a day, respectively.

INSPECTION OF GARRISONS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

The Commander-in-Chief will go on a short tour at the end of this month to inspect garrisons at Solon, Jutogh, and Sabatha.

THE WAZIRIS.

It is decided that no military expedition will take place to punish the Waziris for the death of Mr. Kelly. A heavy fine will, however, be probably inflicted. Major-General Lockhart thinks that very severe and prompt measures should be taken.

PROMOTIONS IN THE P. W. DEPARTMENT.

There will be several promotions made shortly in the Public Works Accounts Branch, vice Mr. Bayley, Senior Examiner, resigned.

MR. KIRBY'S RAILWAY SCHEME.

The Government of India have received the reply of the Bombay Government to Mr. Kirby's Railway Scheme.

The Local Government agrees that a line is certainly wanted, but have asked if the Southern Mahratha Railway may be consulted before a final reply is given. The Government of India have replied that the interests of this railway should certainly be first considered by the Local Government.

THE KABUL MISSION.

The date of the Kabul Mission is still unsettled.

A RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 7.

A Railway Conference on technical questions connected with the traffic assembles at Simla, next Monday.

THE MUD GORGE ON THE HURNAI SECTION.

No decision has yet been pronounced regarding the Mud Gorge on the Hurnai section on the Sind-Peshin Railway, pending the framing of estimates for a barrel drain below the frequently-recurring landslips.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

Lord Lansdowne will probably remain in India even longer than anticipated, it being now understood that Sir Henry Norman will not arrive until the middle of January.

THE KABUL MISSION.

It is expected that the Durand Mission to Kabul will not start till after the 11th instant. The Amir will provide all camps on road, thus obviating the necessity of taking up tents.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

The football tournament was resumed this afternoon, two more matches being played, both of which were very well contested all through, and so equal that half-an-hour extra was given for play to each match. In the first match the teams were—the 26th Field Battery, R.A., from Ahmednagar, and the 7th Hussars, from Mhow. Not a single goal was scored during the play, which lasted for an hour and a-half; and the match was a drawn one. At first the R.A. were apparently getting the best of it, making several shots for the goal, which failed. Near the end of the game the Hussars seemed to be getting advantage, and with little more combination they might have scored as they missed at least one good chance. The second match between the Durham Light Infantry, from Mhow, and the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, from Ahmednagar, caused more excitement than even the first match, play being much quicker. In the first half the Durhams scored one goal. After several passages between the King's and early in the second half-time the Lancasters managed to score one; an extra half-hour being given, the Durhams pulled themselves together for a final effort, and after some brilliant play on the part of their forwards, they secured a corner, off which a second goal was scored. The King's Own struggled hard to equalise the contest once again, but in vain, and at the call of time the score stood—Durhams two goals and the King's Own one. H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris were among the spectators. A sharp drizzle kept on the whole time during the play.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT.

Five teams have entered for the annual Polo Tournament, which commences here on the 11th instant. The first contest will be between the Jodhpur team and the A.-D.-C.'s team; the winner of which will next play the 2nd Bombay Lancers. The other match will be between the 7th Hussars and the Bombay Gymkhana. The final tiewill be played off on the 16th instant

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Muttra left here this afternoon.

NAPLES, SEPT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 6.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16
2¾ per cent. Consols	97½ ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¾ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 1-8
Bar Silver	33 7-8

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL H. L. NUTT, Staff Corps, Political Superintendent, Savantwari, has been granted one year's leave, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT T. M. WARD, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted two months' leave, on medical certificate.

COLONEL G. E. ERSKINE, Bombay Cavalry, and Lieutenant J. E. Nuttall, Indian Staff Corps, have returned to duty.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. R. JACKSON, Bombay Infantry, has been granted two months' leave.

CAPTAIN C. M. GRAY, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted six months' leave, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT J. C. KEOWN, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted leave until the 2nd November, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT T. W. CUFFE, Bombay Light Horse, is promoted to Captain, and to be Commandant, *vice* Little, resigned.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT G. W. MOIR, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Cuffe promoted.

MR. H. S. SYMONS, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Moir, promoted.

CAPTAIN H. W. SEYMOUR, Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 16th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave for one year.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. W. SAWYER, Military Accountant, First Class, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Miley.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT W. F. STEVENSON, Bedfordshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 5th Bombay Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps. He will rank as Lieutenant.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, will sail to-day for London and Brindisi, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs J H C Dunsterville
Revd H and Mrs Barss and infant
Major May
Mrs G G J Sutton Jones and child
Mrs E A MacIver
Mrs J M Stewart
Dr and Mrs Buchanan
Col and Mrs Lecky and child
Mrs McLeod
Mrs Dalrymple Hay
Mrs Walker
Mrs and two Misses Stephenson
Mrs Anderson, child and infant
Captain Harris
Mr McMaster
Mr Bholanath Isar and friend
Mrs Ulett
Lieut C G Carnegie
Mrs Smith
Col C G and Miss Campbell
Mr and Mrs L S Carey, child and infant
Mr T C Morton
Mr Mears
Mrs Steele and infant
Mrs Harmon and infant
Mrs Sempson
Revd J A and Mrs Harris
Mrs Currie
Mr A F Grimsbey
Col and Mrs Hobday and child
Mr H W Clift
Captain F D Barry
Mr P H Gordon Cotton
Mrs Beck, child and infant
Mr and Mrs Wilson
Mr Pugh
Mrs Blundell
Mrs Mathers
Mr P Ramchander
Mr and Mrs Fairley
Captain Newnham Davis
Mrs Conroy
Mrs Haig
Mr D Glew
Lieut Carnegy
Capt W Nugent

FOR BRINDISI.

Revd C H and Mrs Badham
Dr Salaman
Mr VanWeerden
Mr Sykes
Mr Challapadhyoy
Colonel C H Ewart
Captain Dauncey
Mr and Mrs Hedger
Mr Jamedar
Mr Surdur Das
Mr T L L Jenkins
Mr D W Herbert
Mr R Q Barrow
Mr C T Elton
Mr J Thurston
Mr and Mrs Calvert
Mr Moss
Lieut D Stapleton Carlton
Mr H Bicknell
Mr M Wacha
Mr Schrooky
Mr W Laidlaw
Mr and Mrs Squires
Dr A C Mowat
Mr Lawder

FOR PORT SAID.—Mr G Franca.
FOR MALTA.—Major J S Collins.
FOR ADEN.—Jagjeewandas Mansookhram.

TROUBLE WITH MILL-HANDS.

ABOUT six hundred mill-hands employed in the Ellias Sassoon Mill, who are at variance with their employers in regard to the reduction of their wages, still refuse to accept the reduced scale proposed by the agents. Mr. Sassoon had posted a notice at the mill premises to the effect that a general reduction from 10 to 15 per cent., would be made in the wages of all the employes of that mill. About six hundred men served their employers with a notice through a pleader, Mr. Warden, intimating their intention to cease work after the 31st August. They also refused to abide by the arrangement proposed by the agents and to accept the wages offered to them. They contended that they were entitled to their usual wages for the month of July as well as August. The agents refused to grant their demand and insisted upon the reduction.

Mr. Warden appeared before Mr. Ganputrao Bhasker Second Judge, Small Causes Court, yesterday, and applied for a short date summons to be issued against Mr. Jacob Ellias Sassoon who carried on the business under the name of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. His Honour refused to grant the application, remarking that the gentleman the mill-hands wished to sue was a most respectable, well-known, and wealthy merchant of Bombay, and that the proper course for Mr. Warden's clients was to file a suit in the ordinary course, and the claims would then be investigated. Rusoolkhan Ahmedkhan and eleven other mill-hands appeared before the Registrar, and had their claims entered against Mr. Sassoon. The suits will be heard in the ordinary course of business.

THE Government of Madras made a grant of Rs.2,000 for the purchase of pony stallions during 1893-94. Up to the present time, the Board of Revenue has only sanctioned the purchase of two animals at a cost of about Rs.1,000 in all.

BEFORE Mr. Vincent, Officiating Magistrate of Howrah, on Thursday, the matter of the theft of treasure belonging to the Mohunt of Tarkessur came up for orders. Raja Satish, Chunder Giri, the present Mohunt of Tarkessur, appeared with his attorney, Babu Kamini Kumar Guho. On being examined he stated : I reside in Calcutta. On Saturday I sent Babu Bama Churn Sircar and two others to Tarkessur. Owing to some confusion there, I sent these men to fetch five boxes of valuables. Two of these boxes contained gold plate and gold and silver ornaments : the third contained currency notes to the value of Rs. 32,000 and certain documents ; the fourth clothes and gold ornaments ; and the fifth some more gold ornaments and medicine bottles. Bama Churn Sircar, who is a zemindar in the Hughli District, was deputed to get these boxes. He brought with him three big boxes and a bag containing about Rs. 3,800. Some of the articles have been recovered by the police. I saw them at Howrah. The bag of rupees has been recovered. One box was found broken open in a house at Bally where Bama Churn had gone. There was nothing found in that box. Besides currency notes there were ornaments to the value of about Rs. 72,000 in the box. I went to Bally on Tuesday. When Bama Churn got down at Lillua two other boxes of valuables had already been seized by the police at Serampore. My manager at Tarkessur delivered the boxes to Bama Churn. In saw him at Howrah in the custody of the police. I had no conversation with him. The examination of the Mohunt here concluding, the Magistrate at the request of his attorney said that he would direct a local Police Inspector to assist the Railway Police in prosecuting a further inquiry into the matter. Bama Churn Sircar was enlarged on bail for Rs. 1,000, and two sureties of Rs. 500 each. The other two accused were also enlarged on bail for Rs. 500 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A PROTRACTED and exciting debate took place yesterday, at the meeting of the Bombay Corporation, with respect to the action of the Municipal Commissioner in providing troops engaged in the late riots with food. Dr. Viegas opened the ball, and contended the Commissioner had no authority to supply the troops with food, and even if he had, he objected to soldiers being fed on such expensive fare as tinned meat. He did not, however, make it clear whether it was the tin or the meat he objected to most. He urged that the Corporation should apply to Government for payment of as much as possible of the amount expended, and that the Commissioner should go round with a subscription list to make up the balance. Mr. Kabrajee was also of opinion that the Commissioner had stretched clause 64 Section (C) too far, but stopped short at thee application to Government and recourse to the subscription list. The Hon'ble Mr. Oxenham supported the action of the Commissioner, and was followed in this by Mr. G. Cotton and Mr. Grattan Geary, the latter gentleman declaring that the Commissioner would have failed in his duty had he failed to send food to starving troops employed in protecting their pumps at Worlee. Mr. Roughton also considered the Commissioner had acted well, and asked if any member of the Corporation would go before the ratepayers, and say he had refused to give food to men employed in protecting their lives and property ? Mr. Wacha was the only gentleman equal to the occasion, and he notified that he was perfectly prepared to take such a course. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Mehta opened his argument by disagreeing generally with everybody and proceeded to show the precise legal effect of supplying tinned meat to hungry soldiers. He had not concluded his analysis of the case when the Corporation adjourned.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF BHOWNUGGER left for Poona yesterday afternoon by the 2 o'clock train, from the Victoria Terminus. His Highness was accompanied by his suite ; and followers. 100 rank-and-file of the Marine Battalion provided a guard-of-honour at the Railway station. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure of the Maharajah.

THE Portuguese steamer Africa, under the command of Captain Carlos Maria Pereira Vianna, arrived in harbour yesterday from Macau, which port she left on the 16th August, via Marmugoa. She has on board 138 passengers to be conveyed to Mozambique, of which 120 are from Macau and 18 from Goa. She has come here to be docked for repairs, and will remain in the harbour for a week, and will then proceed on her voyage.

THE Indo-Afghan borderland has long been notorious for the bitter feuds between Sunis and Shiahs, though there has never been a religious war on a large scale. Quite lately, however, Mir Basha of Tirah, well-known in 1880 for his attempt to establish himself as "King of the Afridis," has been seeking to stir up strife. He preached a jihad against the great Orakzai clan, the most powerful Shiah community on the frontier, and it seemed lkely that he might commit the Suni Afridis to a regular campaign. The Orakzais took alarm at any rate, and reports reached our officers on the Samana Range of impending trouble. But Mir Basha's influence has declined of late years, and the Afridi headmen were able to keep the more fiery spirits of the tribe in check. The storm blew over, and now the tribesmen of either sect are living without fear of the midnight raids, ambushes, alarms and excursions which mark frontier warfare.

Now that reports have been received by the Director-General of the Post Office from almost all the public bodies consulted, as to the defacement of postage stamps, and the matter has been discussed in the Press, it seems clear that there is a substantial body of opinion, especially on the part of private persons, in favour of the thin pen-marks being still allowed. It is believed that this mark does operate as a check against the removal of stamps by servants and others, and many people must still send their letters some distance to the post, however much facilities may have peen multiplied of late years. The Director-General has taken steps to ascertain fully the views that are held as to public convenience in the matter, and he will doubtless be guided by the dominant feeling in making his recommendatons to Government.

THE ties in the Durand Football Tournament which begins on the 11th instant, have been drawn as follows :—First Round—King's Own Scottish Borderers *vs.* Derbyshire Regiment ; No. 1 Mountain Battery *vs.* Seaforth Highlanders. The remaining six teams are byes. Second Round—Winners of the first ties meet each other, and the byes play as follows : Simla Volunteer Cricket and Football Club *vs.* Highland Light Infantry ; Royal Scots Fusilliers *vs.* Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders ; Royal West Kent Regiment *vs.* Gordon Highlanders. The final tie is to be played on the 21st instant.

A REPORT from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the Behar Survey question, is shortly expected in Simla. So far nothing official regarding the late meetings at Mozafferpur, has reached the Government of India.

THE Government of India are now considering whether any modification of the original scheme presented to the Secretary of State in 1888, with reference to the question of the abolition of the Presidency commands, is necessary in consequence of the changes which have since occurred.

A CONTEMPORARY is informed that in consequence of a representation made by the Duars' Planters' Association, a new sub-division is to be opened at Mal in the Western Duars for the convenience of the planting community and the public generally. The sub-division will comprise Thannas Dam Dim, Matelli, Nagrakata, and Kyranti, and will be under charge of a European officer of the Covenanted Civil Service. We trust that Government will select a strong officer with plenty of tact and experience.

THE Government of India have ordered that elephant-catching operations in the Western Duars are to be carried on under the supervision of Mr. Savi, Superintendent of Kheddahs, instead of under the Deputy Commissioner of Julpaiguri. The noosing system, under which wild elephants have hitherto been captured in Julpaiguri, has been the cause of considerable loss to Government, as carelessness on the part of the phandaits in tying knots has resulted in many valuable elephants being strangled. Mr. Savi has taken over charge of the Koonkie elephants and all gear at Julpaiguri, and we may expect some good captures of wild elephants under his supervision. We have no doubt that he will justify the action of Government in placing the Julpaiguri kheddah opperations under his charge.

THE Local Government in Burma has asked the Government of India to sanction the permanent increase of twenty officers to the Civil Service in the Province. At present the number is 140, and this, it is contended, is too small for the wants of the Province. Several districts, notably the Bhamo and Tongwai districts, need division, as they are almost unmanageable at present from their size and importance. Besides it is proposed to create several new posts throughout the Province, and these at the present strength of the Commission could not be filled. These are :—a Political Officer to deal with the turbulent Kachins of North Hsenwi or Thienni ; another Political Officer for the Thibaw State, where the young Sawbwa in whose favour his father—now in England—abdicated, is not quite fulfilling the expectations that his Rugby training led Government to expect ; and possibly a third officer on special duty at Bhamo and on the Chinese frontier generally. Besides, a probable reorganisation of the Land Records and Agriculture Department, will need at least one extra officer.

GENERAL KINLOCH, returned to Cherat on Monday from Peshawur. Colonel Ellis accompanies him on a short visit. Up to now no date seems certain for the departure of the Mission, and the delay, however unavoidable, is certainly to be regretted, as it is giving rise to all sorts of rumours.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE, is now paying his second visit to Cherat, to see the result of his inoculations. He is the guest of General Kinloch.

IN the course of an interview in Calcutta, Mr. Kyrle Bellew said :—"The American women are, as a class, the most fascinating and desirable of their kind ; and I, as a Englishman who have met with most kindly and generous treatment in the States, should not be loth to admit it. People have got a garbled idea of American character, because English writers have chosen to discuss American weakness and folly to the exclusion of American strength and merit. Do you know that, as a matter of fact, the only really undesirable 'Americans' are men who have immigrated from England and elsewhere ? They are fearfully 'spread-eagle,' and when they get the papers which entitle them to citizenship in the land of their adoption, they have nothing to say but evil of the land of their birth."

HERR POLLAK, who claims to be the fastest talker in the world, is on exhibition at the World's Fair. He has a meaningless list of 20,000 words, which he says he can repeat in 40 minutes, and he offers a prize of 40,000 florins to any stenographer, who will take him down.

THE fishing and shooting season has commenced in the Kumaon district. There are any number of deer of all kinds in Bhowali this year, the game appearing to come up from the direction of Kaladongee and the Tahri.

FROM the minutes of the proceedings of the Managing Committee of the Karachi Municipality, it appears that Mr. Shewaram Ramrakhiamal having offered Rs. 8,500 for the proposed new Dispensary on Bunder Road, the Committee have resolved to recommend to the Corporation acceptance of the offer, and the erection of the building as soon as practicable. We find that the estimate of the cost of building amounts to Rs. 19,600, and Rs. 8,500 is accepted. "being half the estimated cost of the building." Unless the Municipality have invented an arithmetic of their own, we do not see how 8,500 can be half of 19,600.

FROM the 26th ultimo to the 1st instant, 2 Europeans, 10 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 376 Hindus and 34 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 439 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 438. The deaths are thus classified :—1 from cholera, 10 from measles, 182 from fevers, 58 from dysentery, 33 from diarrhœa and 155 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 50·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 50·4 per 1,000 per annum.

YOUNG SIEGFRIED WAGNER, only son of the composer, is now of age, and has recently completed a tour round the world. It is understood that henceforward a good deal of the management of the Bayreuth Festival enterprise will fall upon him, and according to intelligence from Bayreuth, he also proposes to make his debut as a conductor at a special operatic performance to be given to the residents. The regular Wagner representations are suspended till next year, when "Lohengrin" will be given for the first time at Bayreuth ; but the members of the school which Frau Cosima Wagner founded last November, in order to train young artists expressly for the Wagner festivals, have volunteered to take part in a performance of Weber's "Der Freischutz," and the band of the 7th Regiment of Bavarian Infantry will likewise assist. It is hinted that several of the Bayreuth Festival representations will next year be conducted by Siegfried Wagner ; but this is unlikely while such experienced orchestral directors as Levy, Richter, and Mottl are available.

SOME faint recollection of Mr. Thomas Hardy's "Mayor of Casterbridge" may have been in the mind of the counsel for the defendant in a case of assault upon a wife just heard before the West Riding magistrates at Leeds. The following colloquy took place between him and the woman who brought the action. "Were you living with another man the five years you were separated from your husband ?—"No."—"You remember being in a public-house in Wakefield about three years ago with the defendant, another man, and your mother ?"—"Yes."—"Did not your mother say it was clear that yourself and your husband could not live together, and suggest that you should be given to the other man ?"—"No."—"Did your mother not offer a shilling to have the bargain made, and suggest that a halter should be brought to have the transaction completed ?"—"No."—"And is it not true that a halter was brought and that ten shillings was paid for you, and you were handed over to the man in question."—"Not at all." From this it is evident that whether or not the custom of selling one's wife in England has died out, a belief in its prevalence still exists.

THE menagerie belonging to a showman named Pezon has been totally destroyed by fire at Royan. It was the oldest collection of the kind in France, M. Pezon having succeeded to his father and grandfather, both of whom were in the business before him. The animals, fifty in number, were in eight large cages, placed in the centre of the grounds where a fair is being held. Some houses in the neighbourhood caught fire, and the wind carried the flames over the way to the temporary structure in which the show was being held. Fortunately no performance was going on at the time. An immense crowd assembled, and once or twice there was a panic when the lions and tigers were heard roaring as the fire came nearer and nearer to them. All the poor brutes were either suffocated or roasted alive. One pair of tigers are said to have been worth a thousand pounds. The total value of the animals is estimated at £8,000, and none of them were insured, no insurance company having been found willing to take the risk. It happened that it was high tide on the seashore when the fire broke out. But for this fact, it is believed that the entire town would have been destroyed, as at low tide the supply of water would have been altogether inadequate to cope with the conflagration.

A HISTORICAL celebration took place in Vienna the other day which, says a coorrespondent there, goes back to the oldest times of the city. It gratefully recalls the great merits of sons of the British Isles, who at that time brought culture to Vienna by appearing as missionaries and founded the first schools, and giving the citizens excellent examples of industry and teaching them agriculture. It was the other day that the Abbot of the Benedictine Convent of the Scots celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood, and at the same time a monument was unveiled which has been erected to the memory of the founder, Duke Henry, of the Franconian line of the Badenbergers. All Vienna took part in the celebration, because Duke Henry, who reigned between 1141 and 1177, was the real founder of the City of Vienna. Many of these Benedictine "Scots" were really Irish and Welshmen. They Wandered to Southern Germany and across the Alps to Austria, spreading culture and faith everywhere. As early as 767 a Scotchman or Irishman, who called himself Virgilius, occupied the Bishop's See in Salzburg. He was the apostle of the Austrian Alps. At Regensburg Irish and Scotch Benedictines held the convent of St. Jacob, and it was thence Duke Henry fetched the Scotch and Irish monks, for whom he built a convent and church outside the walls of Vienna. The population called the foreign monks "Scots," and the name has been preserved to this day, although there have been no monks from Great Britain since the fifteenth century.

A WRITER in "The Field" speaks of the "inevitable parrot" that always contrives to get adrift during summer, and as a rule flourishes, even in a London square. He says, "There is one, a grey parrot, within a stone's throw of the spot where I write, which has haunted and made havoc in a garden—not its own—since April ; and I may mention in passing that one feral parrot will wreak more destruction in a fruit garden than a plague of caterpillars."

IN France, as in England, there is a plague of wasps, owing to the exceptional and long-continued heat of this summer. A gentleman named Carre, residing at Chalons-sur-Marne, was out in his garden trying to destroy a wasps' nest, when he was attacked by a large swarm and severely stung all over the face and head. He ran indoors in a pitiable state, and sent for a doctor. But it was too late. The unfortunate gentleman was dead before relief could be obtained for him. There have been several similar cases during the last month, and less serious injuries by wasps are extremely frequent.

THE POONA FLOWER SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

THE show which was opened on Wednesday afternoon by Lady Harris, is generally pronounced to be one of the finest ever held here. There was certainly much to admire and much to commend, but Poona with the number of well-kept gardens it possesses ought to afford a better flower show in every way than it has done up to the present. The success attained this year was due mainly to the efforts of Mr. Mollison and Mr. N. Pudumjee, the hon. secretaries, Mr. Crowe and Mr. Woodrow and Mr. Coopooswamy Mudliar. The amount offered in prizes is not very great truly, and hardly worth risking damage to plants for, but a little more public spirit displayed would soon bring larger funds to be disposed of as prizes.

The interior of the council-hall was nicely decorated, the greenery on the walls arranged by Mr. G. M. Woodrow attracting great attention. One of the chief features of the Show is the dinner-table decoration, for which Lord Harris presents three prizes. The number of ladies who competed was larger than last year, and the tables which were ranged down the sides of the hall were in themselves an extremely pretty sight, the centre of the hall being occupied by tables for the exhibition of cut flowers. Thirteen ladies competed, Mrs. Whitworth's blue and white table was pronounced the best. In decorating her table she used white zingiber, snow creeper, white hibiscus, and maiden-hair. The arrangement of the table was well done, the silk in the centre of the table being faint blue. The second prize was awarded to Mrs. Clarkson. She used chiefly gloriosa superba and rushes with a little yellow silk to match the yellow of the flower, which had a charming effect. Mrs. O'Sullivan's table gained for her third prize, and was most carefully arranged, but the detail seemed rather too elaborate. Lady Harris's table was pretty, but the adjuncts were rather heavy looking. It had a figure of two cricketers supporting a lamp in the centre. The tables arranged by Mrs. Blundell and Mrs. Mackenzie were both commended. Mrs. Blundell's table was dainty-looking, decorated with large adiantum fern, roses, grasses and with green chiffon. Mrs. Mackenzie employed light salmon-coloured roses, begonias, and passion flower creeper in decorating her table. Mrs. Beller's table looked pretty, the decorations consisting of maiden hair fern, and single ivy geraniums. Mrs. Macnee also employed yellow roses and maiden hair. Miss Hutchinson's table was extremely pretty, and was decorated with pink roses, maiden hair pale-green silk, and white china. Mrs. Ozanne's table was very bright and dazzling ; a piece of gold embroidery matching the sun flowers. Mrs. Webb's table consisted of alamandas and coleus, white china ornaments, yellow roses, and adiantum. Mrs. Stewart's table was charmingly decorated with eucharis lilies and ferns. The following are the names of the ladies who competed : H. E. Lady Harris, Mrs. Moxon, Miss Hutchinson, Mrs. Macnee, Mrs. Ozanne, Mrs. Blundell, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Vidal, Mrs. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Whitworth, Mrs. Scannell, Mrs. Mackenzie, and Mrs. Clarkson. The cut flowers were remarkably good. The first prize for the best single cut rose was given to Mrs. Hastings Page for a very fine Marechal Niel rose. Cut dahlias were pretty plentiful and very good, Mrs. Page and Mr. Bromley securing well-merited prizes. Mr. Naigamwala's show of cut geraniums was good, as also were some asters exhibited by the same gentleman. The prize for the best collection of cut flowers was rewarded to Mrs. Hastings Page who showed a vast variety of flowers. The show of baskets of flowers was exceedingly good also both in point of number and arrangement. Mrs. Vidal, Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Cooke, Miss M. Cooke, Miss Plunkett, Mrs. Hastings Page, Miss Munroe, Mrs. Macnee, Miss Wiseman, and Mrs. Hughes exhibited. The prize for a vase of flowers, arranged by a lady, was awarded to Miss Cooke, who had a most ingenious vase made of bamboos. Mrs. Mollison, who took the second prize, arranged her flowers in a hornet's nest. The "shower bouquet" of Miss Parsons, consisting of alamandas, thurberjia, and snow creeper was one of the prettiest things in the Show. Mrs. Scannell's white bouquet took second prize. Miss M. Cooke's collection of wild flowers, grasses, and ferns was a good one ; as also was that of Mrs. Charles. In the grounds the collection of fruit, flowers, ferns, and foliage plants attracted much attention. The fruit and vegetables were very fine, and induced the committee to give several special prizes to the native growers. The roses were not particularly striking. Col. Curteis took the first prize. The prize for the best plant in flower in the Exhibition was awarded for a large specimen of antigonon leptopas to Mr. Naigamwala. The plant which run it very close was a fine specimen of cultivated scarlet lantana, shown by Khan Bahadur Khambatta. Some of the groups of ferns were exceedingly pretty. The plants, as a rule, were not particularly rare or remarkably well grown. Most of these were exhibited by Mr. Bromley and Mr. Crowe, the latter gentleman taking first prize for the finest foliage plant in the exhibition. Despite the rainy weather there was a good attendance. The Band of the Poona Volunteers played during the Show. Among those present were H. E. Lady Harris, Captain Cox, H. E. General Nairne, Captain Mercer, the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood, the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor, and H. H. the Maharajah Holkar.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL CUP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

THE football contest for this Cup began on Wednesday afternoon in very disappointing weather. Dr. H. E. Trask, the honorary secretary, had made all the arrangements for the competition, and if only the rain had held up the struggle would have been far more enjoyable. The opening match was played between the Cheshire Regiment and the R.A., Kirkee. The R.A. men were bigger men than their opponents, but the latter played with such determination and skill that if they maintain their present form, they will require an exceeding good team to beat them. From the first the R.A. seemed to stand very little chance and were beaten by seven goals to nothing. As soon as play commenced the ball was carried into the gunners' teritory, and after being centred by Smallwood was sent home by Holmes, who scored the first goal. After two or three attempts in which the R.A. did their utmost to defend their net, the ball was again driven in, this time by Lee. Despite all their efforts, however, the Cheshire men did not succeed in taking any more goals before half-time was called. On play being resumed after a change of sides the combined play of the Cheshire proved too much for the R.A. men, and two more goals were scored within ten minutes, one by Bates and the other by Lee. The gunners got together, and made some desperate efforts to secure a goal, but in every instance they failed. The ball was again transferred to the R.A. side, and play was rather slow for a time, but there was a sudden revival and three goals were scored in about fifteen minutes, Smallwood securing two, and Hare one. The following were the teams :—Cheshire : Goal, Lowe ; right back, Mills ; left back, Evans ; right half back, Fisher ; centre half back, Hare ; left half back, Coffey ; centre forward, Lee ; right wing, Bates and Holmes ; and left wing, Harris and Smallwood. R. A. Team : Goal, Gr. Clough ; backs, Br. J. Bottomby and Gr. T. Tranter ; half backs, Lieutenant Bellhouse. Driver Shore, and Br. W. Bland ; right wing forward, Grs. Glover and Webber ; centre forward, Gr. G. Woods ; and left wing forwards, Drivers Robinson and Kavanagh. The next two teams that contended were both local teams, consisting of the Lancashire Fusiliers and the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. A goodly number of men belonging to the contending regiments were present, and much enthusiasm prevailed. The Lancashire Fusiliers played very well together, all the forwards working together exceedingly well, and before half-time was called they had managed to score two goals, although the K. O. Y. L. I. men defended their goal with great tenacity, the goal-keeper especially. In the second-half time, the Lancashires were not playing so briskly, a circumstance which the Yorkshire were not slow to take advantage of and played up strongly. Ibbetson, who was right wing, repeatedly carried the ball close to the Lancashire goal, but he was not very well supported, and presently the Fusiliers were able to pass the ball down to the opposite extremity and secured a corner. The kick was a well-directed one, the ball being dropped right in front of the King's Own goal, when one of the Lancashire forwards worked the ball through successfully. When the whistle sounded the match had resulted in favour of the Lancashire Fusiliers by three goals to *nil*.

The following were the teams :—

Lancashire Fusiliers :—Goal : Private H. Wilson, backs, J. McDermott and Lt. Newnham ; half backs, Pte. J. Ellsmore, J. McDowell, and T. Kitchen ; right wing forwards, Pte. W. Edwards, and Pte. J. Morris ; centre forwards, Ptes. A. Eves and J. Dowyer.

K.O.Y.L.I. :—Goal : Pte. Taylor ; backs, Lce. Corpl. Grocott and Pte. Byrne ; half backs, Corpl Lanning, Pte. Greenwood, and Pte. Johnson; right wing forwards, Ptes. Pace and Ibbetson ; centre forwards, Lt. R. C. Bond ; and left wing forwards, Ptes Oxley and Wilde.

LIEUTENANT FAGAN, Assistant Recruiting Officer, is on the sick list at Abbottabad, and will probably be invalided to England.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thomas Blaney presided, and there also present :—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, E. B. Carroll, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dr. Dominick D'Monte, Mr. Dinshah Eduljee Vacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunjee Nasarwanjee Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Govardhandas Gooculdas Tejpal, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jamsetjee Kharsedjee Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Pranjivandas Culliandas, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Vaudrawundas Purshotumdas, and Dr. Acacio Gabriel Viegas.

THE ADDRESS TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK.

On the motion of Dr. Mody the Corporation recorded letter No. 4788, Political Department, dated 5th August, 1893, from Mr. Acting Secretary Whitworth, stating that the Government of India had intimated that the address of congratulation from the Bombay Municipality to H. R. H. the Duke of York, would be transmitted to H. M.'s Secretary of State for India for presentation to his Royal Highness.

ABSENCE OF COUNCILLORS.

The Corporation, on the motion of Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, passed a resolution excusing Mr. W. R. Hamilton's non-attendance for three months as he has gone out on three months' leave of absence, and would therefore be unable to attend the meetings. A similar resolution was passed in the case of Mr. S. Rebsch, who has proceeded to Europe on privilege leave for a period of three months.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.

In accordance with a resolution of the Corporation, the Municipal Secretary had issued a notice informing the Corporation that the next appointment of auditors to the Corporation would take place in March, 1894. On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji the notice was recorded.

SEWERS IN PAREL VILLAGE.

As recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 2,579 to meet the cost of laying a nine-inch pipe sewer at Lal Baug, Parel Road. The cost would be met out of savings on the work of laying pipe sewers in Parel village.

SHEEP AND GOAT MARKET AT DELISLE ROAD.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee "That with reference to the Resolution of the Corporation, No. 4235, dated 31st ultimo, and having regard to the desirability of carrying out the improvements in question at as early a date as practicable, the Standing Committee recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 16,000, from surplus cash balance, for the cost of providing a sheep and goat market at DeLisle Road."

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji the necessary expenditure was sanctioned.

THE FALKLAND ROAD OVERBRIDGE.

The Corporation next discussed resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 4515, dated 9th August, 1893, as under :—

"That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter No. 9681, dated this day, the Corporation be recommended to sanction, under the terms of Section 90 of the Municipal Act, the purchase of certain pieces of ground at the rate of Rs. 8 per square yard required in connection with the construction of the Falkland Road Overbridge.

"That the Corporation be further recommended to sanction an advance of Rs. 12,000, from surplus or other available funds, to meet the cost of these purchases, such advance to be adjusted against the loan still to be raised as per pages 76-77 of the Budget grants for 1893-94."

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji moved for the necessary sanction, and while putting the motion to the vote the President remarked that the matter had been standing over for some twenty years and it was satisfactory to see it coming to an end at last.

The proposition was then carried.

STONE-BREAKING MACHINE.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the purchase, through the agency of Major Tulloch, R.E., of a stone-breaking machine 12 by 8" with a 6-ton roller at a cost of £603-15-6 instead of one of 20" by 10" as provided in the budget was adopted.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Standing Committee, dated 23rd August, that the Corporation should sanction the payment of Rs. 444, out of surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of providing equivalent weights of 4, 8, 10, 20, and 40 seers, in addition to those now in use, and to substitute, for the *phara* (dry) measure containing 16 pylis or 3,145 cubic inches, a *phara* (dry) measure, containing 17 pylis or 3345·52 cubic inches. Mr. Kothare seconded the motion which was carried.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas the following was recorded : Letter to the President, No. 2949, General Department, dated 23rd instant, from Mr. Under-Secretary Harvey, stating the question of adopting a uniform system of weights and measures throughout India being under the consideration of the Government of India, the consideration of Mr. Cotton's letter, No. 2855, of 24th June last, has been deferred.

THE CAGE FOR LIONS.

It was resolved on the motion of Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee, seconded by Dr. Banks to adopt the recommendation contained in resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 4867, dated 23rd August that sanction should be given to the expenditure of Rs. 2,546, from surplus cash balance (to the debit of the Gardens Fund), towards the cost (Rs. 5,046) of constructing a cage for the two Kathiawar lions to be presented to the Municipality by H. H. the Nawab of Junagad, the balance of Rs. 2,508, of the cost of the cage being paid by his Highness.

FEEDING SOLDIERS DURING THE RIOTS.

WHO SHALL PAY THE PIPER ?

The President read the following which was the next business on the agenda : Letter to the Secretary, No. 10431, dated 21st August, 1893, from the Commissioner reporting for the information of the Corporation under the terms of Section 64 (3) (c) of the Municipal Act, that provisions were supplied by Messrs. Kemp & Co., at a cost of Rs. 546-5-0, to troops, blue jackets, and Volunteer Corps, employed on guard during the recent riots, from the 12th to 17th instant. Stating that, looking to the emergency, inconvenience, and hardship that would have been caused to these guards who were ordered out in great haste and before arrangements could be made for rationing them, it was thought advisable to incur the expenditure by exercising the power conferred by the section quoted, and that the amount will be met from surplus cash balance. Letter to the Secretary, No. 10504, dated 2nd August, 1893, from the Commissioner, reporting that, having regard to the extreme importance of moving troops as rapidly as possible during the recent riots, he authorised their conveyance by tramway, as a charge upon the city under the terms of Section 64 (3) (c) of the Municipal Act, and directed the Executive Engineer to erect shelter sheds for the troops at a large number of points as also one or two temporary latrines.

Letter to the Secretary No. 11016, dated 29th August, 1893, from the Commissioner, reporting that the Tramway Company have preferred bills for Rs. 857-7-0, which he has ordered to be paid, and that the amount will be paid from surplus cash balance. Letter to the Secretary No. 11529, dated 2nd instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that the Tramway Company have preferred further bills for Rs. 147-3-6, (this completes the bills for tramway charges) which he has ordered to be paid, and that the amount will be met from surplus cash balance, and also Letter No. 11800, dated this day, from the Commissioner, reporting the cost of the sheds erected for the shelter of the troops. The amount to be paid from the surplus cash balance.

Dr. Viegas' notice of motion on the subject was "that the application by the Municipal Commissioner of any portion of the Municipal Fund, under the terms of Section 64 (3) (c) of the Municipal Act II of 1888 towards the cost of rationing and conveying by tram cars troops, blue jackets, volunteers, and police during the performance of their duties in the late riots is unwarranted by the terms of that section. That the bill relating to the expenditure referred to in the Commissioner's letters, Nos. 10431 and 10504, dated 21st August, and No. 11016 A, dated 29th idem, be submitted to Government for the favour of payment."

Mr. Kabraji's notice of motion was "that letters No. 10431, dated 21st August, 1893, and No. 10504, dated 2nd August, 1893, from the Commissioner, be recorded."

"That the Corporation are of opinion that section 64 (3) (c) of the Municipal Act confers no power on the Commissioner to supply from the Municipal Funds any portion of the expenses for the provisioning or conveyance of troops called out to quell riots or disturbances in the city; that the duty of defraying these expenses devolves on Government, and they form no proper charge upon the city under the terms of the said Section of the Acts, that the Municipal Commissioner was wrong in interpreting the section as conferring such powers on him, and the Corporation record with regret their opinion that he exceeded his authority in paying for the provisions supplied to troops and for the hire of their conveyance by the tramway during the recent riots.

Dr. Viegas in moving his motion, said the matter was of a most important nature and was one which the Corporation should consider most carefully. In the whole of the Municipal Act he did not think, there was a section which called for more attention or for more vigilance being exercised when any action was taken under it by the Municipal Commissioner than section 64 (3) (c) of the Municipal Act. Under that section the Commissioner reported that he had sanctioned the rationing and conveyance of troops by tramway during the late riots, but he thought the Corporation would agree with him that the section in question did not in any way contemplate such action as had been taken by the Commissioner. The riots, or the suppression of them, did not fall under that section, and in his opinion the course which the Commissioner had followed was entirely wrong and improper, and could not be justified on any ground whatsoever. The Corporation might be responsible for charges incurred in dealing with a plague or an epidemic of disease, or the bursting of a water-dam or of a water main, which things might lead to considerable damage to life or property, but he could not understand that the suppression of riots, even after stretching the section to the utmost, could be said to fall under he section he referred to. As far as the provision of measures for the preservation of peace and order in the city was concerned, their responsibility in that respect was amply covered by the contribution which they paid for the maintenance of the City police, which he considered was not only a liberal contribution but represented more than their fair share. Having regard to the fact that they made such a handsome, liberal and disproportionate contribution towards the maintenance of the police, he did not see how the Commissioner could have laid his finger on section 64 and tried to justify his action under it. It behoved them to be especially careful on the present occasion, for as far as he could ascertain, this was the first time the Commissioner had gone out of his way to supply a portion of the Municipal funds to a purpose for which those funds were not responsible. They ought to be particularly vigilant in the matter, because if they were to allow the claim to pass unnoticed, they would be opening up a vast field of responsibility of which they could at present form no accurate idea. If once they admitted in any way that they were responsible for the suppression of such disturbances, it was quite likely that many other charges would hereafter be saddled on the Municipal revenues. In his opinion the charge ought clearly to be met out of either the Provincial or Imperial revenues, for if the citizens of Bombay in common with the other inhabitants of this vast Empire contributed to the Imperial Service—he thought the Military Service was absolutely and exclusively an Imperial Service—he did not see how they could be asked to pay expenses to which they had already contributed their share. If they were legally bound to pay a part of the cost of the rationing and conveyance of the troops, were they not responsible for the whole of the expenditure? He did not see how they could stop short there by paying for the rations or the conveyance of the troops for a day or two only. If they were responsible to that extent, it was possible for Government to come forward and ask them to pay the whole of the expenses during the three or four weeks during which the military had been detained in the city and also their fares from the different parts of the Presidency from which they had been drawn. There were times when the best regulated mind might get muddled and in the haste of the moment it was possible the Commissioner might have looked at Section 64 in a different light to that in which he regarded it in a more "sober" moment, and might now be inclined to think that it was not applicable to the circumstances of the case. He should be very glad to hear that the Commissioner had so changed his mind, for it would relieve them of a very great anxiety, and would rescue them from a very difficult position. The Commissioner had rendered most valuable services to the city, and they all owed him a deep debt of gratitude; but they must not in their appreciation of those services overlook the fact that the action he had taken was wrong. It was possible if the provisions had been supplied by the military authorities in the ordinary way, the cost would have been considerably less than had resulted from the Commissioner's action, and he thought that was an argument that might be put forward by Government. He suggested that Government should pay the amount that would have been incurred if the provisions had been provided in the ordinary way and that a public subscription should be set on foot to meet any balance of expenditure that might remain. The Commissioner had great power over the purse strings of the wealthy citizens of Bombay, and he had more than once exercised it most effectually and he might do so again in connection with the movement he (Dr. Viegas) had suggested.

Dr. Modi seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee asked to be allowed to amend his motion. He did so making it read as follows:—

"That letters No. 10431, dated 21st August, 1893, and No. 10504, dated 2nd August, 1893, from the Commissioner be recorded."

"That the Corporation are of opinion that Section 64 (3) (c) of the Municipal Act, confers no power on the Commissioner to supply from the Municipal Funds any portion of the expenses for the provisioning or conveyance of troops called out to quell riots or disturbances in the city; that the duty of defraying these expenses devolves on Government, and they form no proper charge upon the city under the terms of the said section of the Acts, that the Municipal Commissioner was mistaken in interpreting the section as conferring such powers on him." He agreed fully with what had fallen from Dr. Viegas as to the zeal Mr. Acworth had displayed as a citizen of Bombay during the late riots which had disgraced the city. (Dr. Banks: "Hear, hear.") It was on that account that he did not wish to embody any harsh words in his amendment. (Laughter.) He thought Mr. Acworth would be nothing if not prompt in taking action in an emergency of that kind, and when he (the speaker) first heard of the riots he was reminded of the action of one of Mr. Acworth's predecessors, Mr. Pedder, who in 1874 took so active a part in smoothing the excited feelings of the people at the outbreak at that time.

Mr. K. Chubildass: What we are discussing is the section of the Act under which action was taken, and not the part performed by any individual.

The President: I think it will be only fair to allow Mr. Kabrajee to proceed.

Mr. Kabrajee proceeding said, that in discussing the legality of the Commissioner's action he did not mean to say there had been wilful infringement of the Act, all he intended to do was to simply point out a mistake that had occurred, and in contending that the Commissioner had exceeded his powers, he did not mean to say that it had been done wilfully, but that it was simply an error of judgment. His first contention was that in the whole Municipal history of Bombay, there was no precedent for the expenditure which must, to his mind, fall upon either the Provincial or the Imperial Revenue. With all the part that Mr. Pedder played and the anxiety he displayed during the riots of 1874, he never charged the Municipality a pie of the military expenditure incurred at that time. He (the speaker) was perfectly aware that then there was no power of the kind that Mr. Acworth contended he had got under the present Municipal Act, but if the charges which the Municipality was now called upon to pay were fair, there was nothing to prevent Mr. Pedder doing the same.

The Commissioner: There was no tramway then.

Mr Kabrajee: But there was the military and rations had to be supplied, and there was Kemp and Company.

The Hon Mr. Mehta: Not at Cumballa Hill. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kabrajee, proceeding examined at great length the history of Section 62 (c) and the alteration it underwent before its embodiment in the present Act. This part of his speech having lasted a considerable time, the Corporation began to get impatient and from time to time Mr. Kabrajee was met with such interruptions as *shabash*. What has this got to do with the matter? Heaven save us from any more quotations, What did Lord Reay say" &c. Having got beyond their stage Mr. Kabrajee proceeded and said the Municipal Commissioner had introduced a new line, and if it was once allowed it would lead to various interpretation of the same section. This was an unnecessary burden on the Municipal purse. The amount was a very small one but he could not understand how the section in question was applicable to the suppression of riots. If it could be applied to the suppression of riots, why then should it not be applied to a sudden mutiny and all such sudden disturbances. In India it was the right and the duty of the British Government to offer protection to life and property of the people, unless the Government chose to abdicate their own functions. He was of opinion that the Government were liable to bear all that expenditure without exception. None, he was sure would object to the payment of those important charges. The only objection was against the payment being made from the Municipal Treasury. If Mr. Acworth, as a Special Magistrate, directed the payment of the bill through the proper channel, there should have been nothing to object to it. The only difference between the speaker and the Commissioner was that the bills were not properly directed. Instead of sending them to the Government they were sent to the Municipal Treasury. Mr. Acworth, in his opinion, confounded his duties as a Special Magistrate with those of the Municipal Commissioner.

The Hon'ble R. G. Oxenham said, that it appeared to him the debate was likely to be a protracted one, and involve a great waste of time. They were not concerned with what was the opinion of Dr. Viegas or the opinion of Mr. Kabrajee, or what was the opinion of anyone else as to what the law might be, the case before them was that certain expenditure had been incurred through the supression of the riots. Some one would have to pay, therefore, was it business-like for them to discuss who was liable. Mr. Kabrajee said Government was liable; that did not make Government liable. If be (the speaker) said the Municipality was liable, that did not make the Municipality liable. It was a question of law, and it was absolute nonsense to say Government would not now pay. If it was liable it would show no hesitation about meeting its just debts, if the law placed the obligation on Government, it would discharge it, and make no difficulty about it. If on the other hand, the law imposed on the Municipality the whole cost, the Municipality would make no hesitation about discharging its just debts. It was a sheer waste of time considering what were the views of Mr. A, B, or C as to the quarter from which the money should come. Whoever was legally liable would have to pay and pay smiling. With regard to the interpretation of the section of the Act Dr. Viegas and Mr. Kabrajee might go on saying it did not apply whilst the Commissioner said it did. Could they (the Corporation) by a unanimous vote make the section applicable or non-applicable? It was a question of law. If there was a doubt, they would be acting like sensible men if they asked their counsel to state if it did or did not apply, but even that would not be law, but only good ground for going into court with a case. Personally he believed that the Municipal Commissioner was right, for if a riot did not involve danger to life and property he should like to know what did. But his opinion was valueless and a mere waste of words. He considered the right thing to be done was to ascertain the total amount to be paid, and then very carefuly to distribute the liability according to the law. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. George Cotton considered it would be better if the Corporation simply recorded the letters of the Commissioner. The money had been expended, and he was sure that any member of the Corporatian placed in such a position as the Commissioner, would have done exactly the same. (Hear, hear.) The act hardly contemplated any such incident as that which had taken place, and he considered the Municipal Commissioner was perfectly right, even under the section of the Act, in doing as he did. What happened was that he found troops under exceptional circumstances and suffering from starvation. If he got tinned meat for them, he got it because there was nothing else. The Corporatin might say the section should be read one way, whilst the Commissioner had a right to say it should be read another. Under the circumstances the best thing they could do was to record the letter, and he, therefore, moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Grattan Geary said, he would second the amendment as he thought that what Mr. Cotton proposed was the only course really open to the Corporation. It was a mistake to open up the larger question as to whether the Municipality was or was not under the law liable for the trifling expenditure inquestion. What had been done, under the emergency had been rightly done as was the opinion of the whole city.

Mr. Wacha: It is nonsense. What is your authority for saying the whole city approve of the action.

Mr. Geary: The whole city, excepting Mr. Wacha. (Laughter.)

Continuing, Mr. Geary said, he knew from the men on duty that they were nine hours without food, pelted with stones and continually on the move, and it was a monstrous thing when they were sent to protect large properties like the pumping station at Worlee that they should be left without necessary food. If under such circumstances, with the text of the Act in his mind the Commissioner had hesitated to do what he did he would have failed in his duty. If the Corporation had been present and had under the circumstances failed to supply the troops with necessary food, whilst protecting Municipal property, they would have failed in their duty. (Hear, hear.) The general question had not arisen, and he would not discuss it. As Mr. Cotton had well said, the Commissioner had taken a common-sense view of the section, and in his (Mr. Geary's) opinion, it was a just view. There was no principle involved, and he asked the Corporation to accept Mr. Cotton's amendment, which committed them to nothing but on the other hand extricated them from embarrassments which would inevitably arise if Dr. Viegas's motion were adopted. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. W. Roughton supported the amendment for the reason that in the circumstances that did arise they ought not to consider too closely whether the Act must be construed against the Commissioner. They ought rather to see whether it could not be stretched a point in his favour, and whether his action could be brought within the terms of the section. Having regard to the special circumstances, ought they not to try and strain a point. It was all very well for Mr. Kabrajee to say what was intended at the time the bill was framed, the question now was, as all lawyers knew, what the Act now said. It was only yesterday that a large meeting was held under the presidency of H. E. the Governor and a resolution passed thanking the troops and volunteers for the services rendered. To whom were the services rendered? Why the propertied classes of the city were largely represented at the Corporation. He would like to ask such representatives if they would like to go before the ratepayers and say "I have voted against this matter, because I do not think a pie should be paid to protect you and your property?"

Mr. Wacha: Certainly.

Mr. Roughton, continuing, said, that if they did so the answer would be "actions speak louder than words; you gave your thanks yesterday, to-day you refuse to give a pie for what the troops have done." The troops did good work in preserving peace and they ought not to be, grudged the small sum spent in relieving them from absolute starvation. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said that in speaking on the amendment he would like in the first place to dissociate himself with a portion of what had fallen from Dr. Viegas and Mr. Kabrajee. He must say that he did not agree with one remark of Dr. Viegas, which was to the effect that in taking such an action as the Commissioner did even a well-regulated mind might get muddled. Again he entirely differed from Mr. Cotton when he said that if he was placed in the same position as the Commissioner he would have acted exactly as that officer did without considering that it was legal or proper to do so. He also dissociated himself from the remarks of Mr. Kabrajee. Mr. Mehta's speech was cut short by the adjournment of the Corporation at 5-15 p.m.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 2nd September, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	1,25,351	2,61,706	6,528	3,96,585
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 miles	–	–	–	3,72,932

Increase...Rs. 23,653

A swimming competition took place in the Danube the other day under very unfavourable auspices, but, says a Vienna correspondent, it was a very interesting event notwithstanding. In pouring rain a Danube steamer with the swimmers on board left the Stephanie Bridge in the canal for Nussdorf at the foot of the Kahlenberg, where the start was made. The first race was five kilometres down the river, which was won by a Viennese in 19 min. 55sec. The third race was against the stream. The Danube is considered one of the fastest rivers in Europe. The nominal distance was five hundred metres, and as progress was almost impossible the actual winner was he who could hold out longest. A young member of the amateur club held out for 3min. 32sec., the others a little less. The last race was across the Danube. It was won by a youth from Budapest, who crossed in 7min. 15sec., landing exactly opposite the starting place.

To Overcome Weakness.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve, Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CHALLENGE SHIELD.

UNITED CLUB, HOWRAH, VS. 5TH DIVISION W. D. R. A.

These teams met on Friday evening on the Dalhousie ground Calcutta before a large assembly, to play off the tie for the above trophy, and the result was in favour of the Military by one goal to nil. The game was well contested and fast thoroughout, both teams being evenly matched. The ground was in through playable order, and gave ample scope for the exhibition of excellent play on both sides. During the early stage of the first half, the only score of the evening was made, and though Howrah exerted might and main to equalise matters, the strong play of the Military backs averted all danger. During the second period Howrah redoubled their efforts, but failed to gain any advantage, though McLelland was within an ace of scoring, the leather having just passed over the bar, to the mortification of the vanquished team. The Military played with an unusual degree of dash, their dribbling being a feature of the game, while, on the other hand, their opponents appeared to be somewhat damped in spirits owing to the early disaster they had sustained. Howrah started the ball from the Museum end, but their opponents smartly responding, shortly after made an incursion, which proved successful. After crossing over, Howrah put on a spurt, but their antagonists were equal to the occasion, and frustrated all their attempts. The game became brisk, both teams doing all they knew to gain some advantage, but without effect. As before stated, McLelland made an excellent dribble, and all but scored. At the final stage of the game, Taylor, the Howrah half back, got disabled. Shortly after Time was called, leaving the Military victorious by one goal to nil.

United Howrah.—Goal—Turnbull. Blacks.—Dunsmuir and Ribbons. Half-Backs.—Taylor, McMidden, and Sherdiff. Left Wing.—McLalland and Miller. Centre.—Murphy. Right Wing.—Anderson, and R. McCrae.

5th Div. W. D. R. A.:—Goal.—Onewall. Backs—Brown and Hindley. Half-Backs.—Haslem, Martin, and McVittie. Right Wing.—McDonald and Pritchard. Centre—Lomas. Left Wing.—Anderson and Tomlinson.

FINAL TIE. ROYAL IRISH, *vs.* 5TH DIV. W. D. R. A.

The final tie, which was looked forward to with great interest in Calcutta was played off on Saturday evening between the above teams, and the result, after a most warmly contested and exciting game, was a draw. It was played on the Dalhousie ground before a very large concourse of spectators. In fact the assembly was the largest this season. It is estimated that over 7,000 people were present. Considerable speculation existed as to the issue of the game before the proceedings opened: in fact, long before the arrival of the Royal Irish, the odds were 5 to 1 on them, but the backers of this team certainly were not so cheerful as to their prospects when the tug of war commenced. The 5th Division W. D. R. A. played with an unusual degree of dash. Of course the state of the ground, which was rendered sloppy owing to the downpour during the day, is to be taken into consideration, but both teams were placed under the same disadvantage. During the latter stage of the first period, the Royal Irish drew first blood, and after the recess, their opponents equalised the score. In the early part of the proceedings, the W. D. R. A. certainly had the better of the game, the play of their backs being superb, while their forwards made a better display than those of their antagonists. At this period the W. D. R. A. were within an ace of scoring, as the shoot for goal was admirably directed, and averted by the custodian, who, instead of being charged by one of the forwards, was fouled, the ball having gone into goal by his fall. One lamentable incident which occurred during the second half, and which deprived the up-country team of one of its left wings, placed it at great disadvantage. Sergeant Seldom unfortunately broke his leg, but prompt assistance was rendred by Dr. Comley, who was present, and the patient immediately removed to hospital. The 5th. Division W. D. R. A. started the ball from the river end, and the play continued very hard and fast throughout. The ball travelled from end to end, both teams exerting might and main to score. The kicking of the backs of the W. D. R. A. was specially noticeable, and so was that of their opponents. Before the interval, the game was as exciting as in the second period, though at the final stage the up-country team appeared to be tiring, while their opponents played with unabated vigour. The goals of both teams were repeatedly attacked, but the backs did excellent service. The score of the Royal Irish was the result of a corner kick on the part of Sergeant Seldom, who so unfortunately met with the accident later on and the ball was excellently headed by Burke amid applause. The score was equalised by Sergeant Lomas, who kicked the goal amid loud cheering. The play of both teams was very good, some of the backs being conspicious in their dribbling.

Royal Irish.—Goal.—Philips. Backs.—Beresford and Murphy. Half Backs.—Dumas Simsons, und O'Connor. Right Wing.—Webster, Wildman. Centre.—Lynn (Captain). Left Wing.—Seldom, and Burke.

5th Div. W. D. R. A.—Goal.—Hauxwell, Backs.—Spindley, Brown. Half Backs.—Martin, Haslem, McVittie. Right Wing.—Pritchard McDonald. Centre.—Lomes. Left Wing.—Tomlinson, Anderson.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

CALCUTTA *vs.* MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This match was played on Friday evening on the Calcutta ground resulting in a win for Calcutta by three tries to *nil*. The game was uninteresting, it being an absolutely onesided affair. The Calcutta team were too strong for their opponents both in physique and form of play, notwithstanding that they did not put in their best team. As usual Calcutta invariably had their own way in the scrimmages, and the quick following up of the forwards, together with combined play, was all that could have been wished. Some briliant passing was shown by Colcutta towards the conclusion of the game, but their efforts were rewarded only by a single try just before time was called. Their opponents played a very good dashing game, but lacked coolness. Play was started rather late, the Medical opening. The ball was quickly returned from the opposite territory into their own. But they were succesful enough to remove the ball from dangerous quarters. Bartholomew, however, shortly afterwards ran in amidst applause and claimed a try which was not improved upon. On the ball being put into play the Medical made an incursion into the Calcutta territory, but were soon forced back and eventually compelled to give a second try to Carruthers which also was not improved upon. Soon after, half time was called. On re-starting the Medical were on the defence from the outset, and on several occasions narrowly escaped incurring an additional defeat, but by strenuous efforts managed to keep thair assailants back. Ultimately, however, just a few minutes before time, E. Watson ran in after a display of good passing, and added the third try. The attempt at goal proved unsuccessful. The following were the players:—

Calcutta F. C.—Back—Ryland. Three-quarter Backs—E. Watson, Carruthers and E. A. Watson. Half Backs—Bartholomew and Gesson. Forwards—Pickford, Christian, Walker, Stowell, Philips, Wood, MacPherson, Smith and Graze-brook.

Medical F.C.—Backs—W. Stewart. Three-quarter Backs—P. Kenyon, H. Kenyon, W. Turner and C. Stewart. Half-Backs—Ridsdale and Curey. Forwards—Cox, Langhorne, Robeiro, Eates, Tapsel, Johnson. Sullivan and Du Boy.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th August, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	87,000	1,01,000	4,000	1,92,000
Or per mile of Railway	189	219	8	416
For previous7 weeks of half-year........	5,92,668	6,46,801	26,612	12,66,081
Total for 8 weeks ..	6,79,668	7,47,801	30,612	14,58,081
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	67,610	1 24,046	355	1,92,011
Per mile of Ry do.	147	269	1	417
Total to corresponding date do.	6,09,512	6,85,375	26,458	13,21,345

Decrease for the week ....————Rs. 11
Increase to date ....———— „ 1,36,736

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Sooting Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 5th September were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 4th, 15 feet 5 inches against 20 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Kharif crops flourishing. Want of water felt in Manjhand and Sujawal talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 9 feet 4 inches against 12 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Kharif crops withering for want of water. Rabi operations commenced in three talukas. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—River still unusually low. Crops in places drying up for want of water. Bajri and jowari attacked by insects in Shahdadpur; rice slightly damaged by rats in Tando Bago taluka. Cattle not in good condition in Shahdadpur taluka owing to deficiency of fodder.

Upper Sind Frontier.—River fallen considerably. Injury to standing crops apprehended.

Thar and Parkar.—Crops withering in desert talukas for want of rain.

Ahmedabad.—For week ending 2nd September 1893.—Rain for week maximum at Gogha 5·30 inches, minimum at Dhandhuka 1·12 inches; for season maximum at Modasa 49·99 inches, minimum at Dhandhuka 17·31 inches; total rainfall at Ahmedabad City 34 inches; rain wanted in Dhandhuka taluka. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Prices stationary.

Puch Mahals.—Rain during the week, maximum 6 inches 37 cents at Kalol, minimum 1 inch 30 cents at Jhalod. Maize slightly damaged through excessive rain. Other crops in good condition. Cattle healthy. Fodder plentiful.

Kaira.—(For week ending 2nd September 1893).—Rain for week maximum at Anand 8 inches 23 cents, minimum at Borsad 2 inches 75 cents, average for the district 4 inches 2 cents; for season mximum in Nadiad 45 inches 20 cents, minimum in Matar 34 inches 20 cents, average for the district 40 inches 33 cents; at Kaira rainfall after 2nd and till 5th 21 cents, in talukas ranging from 22 cents to 7 cents. Sowing of jowari and tobacco in progress Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficent. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum 1 inch 85 cents in Vagra, minimum 1 inch 12 cents in Anklesvar; for season maximu 49 inches 79 cents in Broach, minimum 29 inches 93 cents in Amod. Weeding operations in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fadder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 2nd September 1893.—Rain for week throughout the district varying from 7 inches 25 cents in Olpad to 1 inch 97 cents in Bardoli; for season maximum 67 inches 15 cents in Pardi, minimum 33 inches 56 cents in Jalaipor. Weeding operations in progress. Prospects excellent. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 1 inch, average in the district 4 inches 31 cents; for season at Dhulia 15 inches 45 cents, average in the district 29 inches 8 cents. Crops healthy. Weeding continues. Preparations for rabi crops commenced. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(For week ending 4th September 1893). —Rain for week at Nasik 74 cents, Igatpuri 8·69 inches and Peint 5·78 inches; for season at Nasik 31·87 inches; in talukas during week maximum in Baglan 1·8 inches and minimum in Chandor 10 cents; more rain wanted in Malegaon taluka. Grasshoppers have appeared in Chandor and are doing injury to the young bajri crops, but in Sinnar, Niphad, Yeola and Nandgaon talukas they have decreased in number. Weeding of kharif crops and preparation of lands for rabi crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Niphad and Chandor and fair elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day: total of week 2·34 inches: total to date 59·60, being 0·66 below average. Abnormal temperature nil on 30th and 1st, 1° warm on 31st and 3rd, and 1° cool on 2nd, 4th and 5th. Vapour in air excessive on 30th, afterwards normal. Wind normal on 30th and 31st: abnormal wind westrly from 1st to 4th, and northerly on 5th.

Thana.—Rain for week at head-quarters 4 inches 72 cents, for season 86 inches 57 cents; in talukas during week maximum in Bhiwndi 8 inches 17 centss, minimum in Dahanu 2 inches 59 cents. Transplanting of rice finished. Weeding in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 8 inches 70 cents at Karjat, minimum 4 inches 7 cents at Alibag. Weeding operations almost completed. Rain sufficient. Crops doing well. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain general, maximum 9.94 inches in Songameshvar, minimum 3.50 inches in Ratnagiri. Weeding operations in progress.

Poona.—Rain for week at head-quarters 48 cents, for season 26 inches 18 cents; rain during week throughout the district, maximum 3 inches and 12 cents at Mulshi and minimum 4 cents at Dhond; rain deficient in Indapur, Bhimthadi and Sirur talukas. Sowing of kharif crops almost completed. Young plants doing well except in taluka Bhimthadi where they are withering in some places for want of sufficient rain; more rain urgently wanted in Indapur, Khed, Sirur, Purandhar and Bhimthadi talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district maximum 2 inches 37 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 10 cents at Nagar; for the season maximum 26 inches 43 cents in Akola, minimum 14 inches 90 cents in Karjat; the week's rain has improved the condition of standing crops. Sowing of bajri continues. Reaping of udid and mug commenced in parts. Bajri crops injured by insects in parts of Rahuri, Kopargaon and Sangamner talukas. Lands are being prepared for next season. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in Nagar and Rahuri talukas. Prices steady elsewhere.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 2nd Septemder 1893). —Rain for week at Sholapur 36, Barsi 69, Madha 48, Karmala 98, Pandharpur 23, Sangola 15 and Malsiras 45 cents; for season maximum 17 inches 59 cents in Barsi, minimun 6 inches 15 cents in Malsiras. Young kharif crops in good condition except in some places in taluka Madha, where they are withering for want of rain. Rain wanted in all talukss but Sholapur and Barsi, badly in Malsiras. Lands are being prepared for rabi crops. Fodder and grass sufficient Agricultural stock good. Slight rise in the prices of jowari in Karmala and Malsiras talukas.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 1 inch 3 cents; in talukas maximum 2 inches 56 cents in Javli, minimnm 42 cents in Valva. Kharif crops in good condition generally, though more rain is wanted in Wai, Man and Khatav talukas. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum at Bijapur 1 inch 54 cents, minimum at Muddebihal 4 cents. Sowing of cotton and rabi jowari progressing. Standing crops good. Rats still doing damage in six talukas, but number decreasing in three.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 2 inches 12 cents, total, 34 inches 44 cents; varying from 15 cents to 3 inches 89 cents in other places during the week; more rain wanted. Damage by rats diminishing. Weeding operations continue. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district except in Navalgund and Gadag talukas, varying from 84 cents in Mugud to 6 cents in Nargund. Crops promise well, but more rain much required especially for the rice crop, which is beginning to suffer in some places. Rats still causing damage, though to a less extent, in the north-east of the district. Cotton sowing in progress.

Kanara.—Ample rain throughout the district, maximum 9 inches 25 cents in Akola, minimum 1 inch 58 cents in Haliyal; rain at Karwar for the week 8 inches 62 cents and for the season 92 inches 91 cents. Weeding still in progress below ghat. Early crops in ear in some places. Above ghat transplanting and weeding still continue. Young rice plants thriving. Garden sugarcane doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain 33 cents; total 23 inches 31 cents. Crops withering for want of rain.

Wadhwan.—Rain 29 cents at Wadhwan, nearly 2 inches in six talukas. Crops withering in other places for want of it.

Baroda.—Rain during week 3 inches 60 cents, total 39 inches 84 cents. Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Crops withering in Amreli division for want of rain.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th August, 1893, on 25 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	300	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	24	12	......	36
For previous 7weeks of half-year	3,527	2,166	97	5,790
Total for 8 weeks ...	4,127	2,466	107	6,700
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......
Per mile of Ry. do.	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date do.	......	......	......	......

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE HON. MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" says:—Perhaps, no death within the memory of the present generation will be so sincerely and universally lamented as that of Mr. Telang. Not since the demise, twenty-eight years ago, of that stalwart and sagacious leader of the Hindu community of the early Forties and Fifties, the late Hon'ble Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, whose lifelike presentment in marble fitly adorns the vestibule of the north porch of the Town Hall, has there befallen so great a public calamity on the entire community of Western India as that of our late learned Judge of the High Court, profound Sancrit scholar, accomplished man of letters, and a politician of great insight and greater sagacity, of remarkable breadth of mind and admirable sobriety of judgment. The India of Queen Victoria can rarely boast of a single Hindu gentleman of his towering personality. Seldom has there been discerned in a single individual all the combined accomplishments which pre-eminently distinguised Mr. Telang among his comtemporaries. Even among the handful of his own compeers he stood head and shoulders above them. One man alone was his rival and he is that modest Hindu gentleman who is now Special Judge administering the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, we mean our esteemed friend, the Hon. Mr. Madhev Govind Ranade. In the intellectual constellation of India Mr. Telang was indeed a star of the first magnitude. He shone with a fixed lustre which was peculiarly his own. In private life Mr. Telang was indeed the model of a loving husband and parent. A man of every domestic virtue and spotless character, of him it may be said, as was sung by the poet of Prince Albert, that he was indeed an ideal knight who reverenced his conscience as his king, who spoke no slander, and who all through his short mundane existence wore the white flower of a blameless life. This is the man for whom India mourns to-day.

The "Rast Goftar" states: Mr. Justice Telang's death is a loss to the country, and it is deplored by all classes in India. As one of the very best product of Western education there can hardly be more than a dozen Indians who can be compared with him. As a lawyer, a politician and a scholar he stood in the foremost ranks among his countrymen, and in all these capacities he achieved for himself fame and distinction at a very early age. In his political capacity there was nothing of the demagogue or the clap-trap oration in him. His eloquence came from intensity of conviction, and his persuasion from his sound sense and remarkable closeness of reasoning. His sweet reasonableness and well-balanced judgment, if they could not persuade opponents, never gave offence, and this is the reason for his being held in high esteem by Englishmen, and for the honours bestowed upon him by Government. He was, we believe, the youngest of the judges who have been appointed to the Bombay High Court. This was the highest possible honour that the Government could bestow upon any native of India, and if some of his compatriots regretted at the time that he should have given to Government what was meant for the country, that very regret conveyed a singular tribute to his talents and capacity.

The "Hindi Punch" writes: "Whom the gods love, die young." One more, so beloved, is gone, leaving a void which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to fill: one more, who, by the light of his intellect shed a never—failing lustre on the Indian name: one more—the pride and ornament of his race and country—who during the brief, too brief span allotted to him, worked his voiceless way up rapidly to the highest post to which the educated native can aspire, winning esteem and love for the sweet amiability of his temper and a European reputation for scholarship of a very high order. We, who have basked in the sunshine of his genial smiles and listened in rapt attention to the flowing eloquence of his words, are slow to realise, while our wound is still fresh and bleeding, that the smiles shall gladden and the eloquence charm us no more. Yet so it is, and forced to yield to the remorseless mower the rich harvest he has reaped, we can but bow to the inevitable decree of fate. We need not say that our heart-felt sympathies are with the bereaved family of the gifted man, just removed from our midst in the prime of life and in the unimpaired enjoyment of bodily and mental vigour. Wounds such as theirs are hard to heal, and consolations, however well-meant and sincere, void of immediate effect. But if anything can, in some measure, serve to relieve their over wrought feelings, it is the solace afforded by the assurance that theirs is not so much a personal as a national loss, and that their grief is shared not only by all India, but by the whole of the cultured world besides.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks:—In Mr. Justice Telang India loses probably the best product of English education. He wrote English like an Englishman, and like an Englishman he spoke it. This was no parrotry in the case of an Indian who had imbibed many of the best qualities of English scholarship as well as citizenship. Mr. Kashinath Telang appeared to us to be a scholar 'par excellence.' Had he not been a lawyer and a jurist, he would have made an ideal professor. He lacked Ranade's breadth and Bhandarkar's acumen. But what he wanted in intellectual virility was more than made up by a manysided culture and brilliant powers of expression, held in balance by an eminently judicial turn of mind. In politics, as also in his special profession of law, he ran neck and neck with Messrs Budruddin Tayabji and P. M. Mehta, showing himself often to better advantage than both, though, perhaps, less endowed with the persuasiveness of the former and the warmth and vigour of the latter. In debate he was sober, constructive, dispassionate. In the outer public life Mr. Telang was more of a guide than a leader, more of a statesman than a politician. In matters of social and domestic reform he was consistently liberal. Of late he seemed to feel drawn towards that pessimistic spirit which has proved fatal to so many reputations. We rather think he was driven to it by incessant ill-health, by desertions and disputations. Like Nulkar, Bhandarkar, and others, he became apprehensive of the results of the exclusive political activity of his countrymen. Herein he showed rare courage and foresight, and might have proved a corrective to the excesses of his generation had health been vouchsafed to him. But he dies, long before his day, a victim to over-education, over-exertion, and, perhaps, to that cramping social discipline to which even a man of his position has to yield. Mr. Kashinath Telang dies at 43, full ten years of which were spoiled more or less by ill-health. Up to 20 he was at college. So that a paltry thirteen years' lease was all that was really granted him, in which to come to the front as scholar, advocate, reformer, judge, Vice-Chancellor of the Univerity. What compression of usefulness, and what a consumption of energy? This is the fate of the Indian worker; he lives literally surrounded by death, smelling the presence of the grim destroyer at every stage of growing usefulness. To India each death like this is a calamity. In private life Mr. Telang was a model of all that is pure and worthy amongst us—as husband, father, son; as pupil, master, friend, he will be mourned in a wider circle than most of his contemporaries. His purse was ever open to students and to votaries of literature or science.

The "Subodha Patrika" observes:—Shocking, painfully shocking in its abruptness is the event of the week, the death of the Honorable Kashinath Trimbak Telang. Such a career as his so rich in past performance so full of promise for the future raised hopes of its running on to fifties and sixties. Its mission seemed to human eyes unended, its function still to be performed. But the event often baffles human hopes and calculations. His genial presence, his sweet reasonableness, his comprehensive grasp, his wide learning, his catholic sympathies his high ideals, his suave affability, his unassuming manners and his capacity and devotion to work where shall we meet their like again? Such a unique combination of qualities and capacities as he possessed made him a favourite with us all wherever he went. With Europeans no less than with natives, he was equally familiar and intimate. Equally in touch with European and oriental literature and modes of thought, and his whole being equally moulded by both, his was the mind most fitted to represent everything that was best in Western civilization to his countrymen and perform a like function to Europeans with respect to the civilization in which he was born. He could break the sharpness of the distinction between European and Native modes of viewing public events. A useful connecting link between the two communities, he equally inspired confidence in both.

The "Gujerati" discourses: The sad and untimely death of the Hon. Mr. Telang, Judge of the High Court, President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and Vice Chancellor of the local University, has cast the deepest gloom over the community in Bombay, both native and European. The event is so distressing that in the present state of one's mind, overpowered with profound grief and sorrow, one finds it difficult to realize the magnitude of the heavy misfortune that has befallen this presidency. As the brightest product of University education, a ripe scholar, a charming speaker, a public man of the highest integrity and sobriety of character and a learned Judge of varied intellectual attainments, he commanded the highest respect and confidence of all communities. His spotless life, both public and private, his bewitching charm of manner and gentleness of disposition, his wide intellectual interests, and his unflagging zeal and assiduity, marked him out as the most exemplary man in this presidency. His natural sagacity aud foresight, his clearness of vision, and deep insight into the social and political condition of his country enabled him to impart a tone of statesmanlike caution and judicial moderation to his public utterances and to see things more accurately than some of his critics with whom those rare qualities passed for constitutional timidity.

The "Native Opinion" says:—It will be with the deepest regret that India will receive the sad news of the premature death, on Friday last, of Mr. Justice K. T. Telang. He was one of those gifted personages who shed a lustre on the community in which they are born; and whose disappearance from the country creates a void not easily to be filled. From his very childhood he gave proofs of that rare intellectual ability which was sure to win him a place of honour in and beyond the country of his birth. Nor was he deficient in the energy, the industry and the close application without which nobody ever became a great scholar. His life was one continuous tale of success not only in the particular profession of which he was so bright an ornament but in a number of intellectual pursuits the very range and variety of which was a matter of no common wonder. One of the best lawyers, as he was, few could equal him in general knowledge. He was a specialist of the first order but had none of the specialist's narrowness. The wide knowledge, the close logical reasoning and above all the sweet reasonableness that Mr Telang brought to bear on the questions he took up, secured for him an unique reputation. There may be others who are or were more enthusiastic, more spirited, and more indefatigable and therefore more successful workers in the national cause; but none would be found superior to Mr Telang in the art of taking away all its sting from opposition. This quality was also the secret of his success as a public speaker.

The "Gujerat Mitra" writes:—Not only the Second City of the Empire, but all India from one end to the other mourns the great loss caused by the sad and untimely death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, who in the words of an eminent English author, was

> "genteel in personage,
> conduct, and equipage;
> noble by heritage,
> generous and free."

As a deep, erudite scholar with the most enviable academical distinctions, a lawyer embued with the highest sense of justice and mercy, a jurist of the very best type, and above all as a perfect gentleman with the rarest qualities of human perfection developed in him the late Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Telang stood on a high pedestal, and by every thought and action—both public and private—so moulded his career as to earn the confidence and good will of the rulers and his fellow men. He was certainly not born great, but he achieved greatness, and had even "greatness thrust upon him." His elevation to the Bombay High Court Bench was a serious loss to our political movements, in which he formerly took a prominent part. But politics are not the only sphere of human usefulness. The Bombay University of which he was a brilliant ornament, and the first native Vice-Chancellor in the Presidency, will long mourn his death as an immense loss to the cause of letters. A man of genius and rare talents, fascinating eloquence, sober habits, and transcendent force of character, and a Hindu of Hindus, Mr. Telang was one of the shrowdest and most sagacious natives that ever lived, and by his thought and diction taught the Indian social world one great lesson, that it is possible to remain faithfully true to national traditions and yet to profit by the march of historic developments and the latest convictions and appliances of the West.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 7.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate:—Col H L Nutt, S C, Political Supt, Savantvadi.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut T M Ward, I S C, two months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Col G E Erskine, Bo Cavy; and Lieut M E Nuttall, I S C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut-Col F H Jackson, Bo Infy, two months, private affairs; Capt C M Gray, I S C, six months, medical certificate; and Lieut J C Keown, I S C, till 2nd Nov 1893, medical certificate.

Bom bay Light Horse—Lieut T W Cuffe to be Capt and Comdt vice Little, resigned.

Second Lieut G W Moir, to be Lieut vice Cuffe, promoted.

H S Symons, Gent, to be Second, Lieut vice Moir, promoted.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Capt H W Seymour, S C, Second-in-Comd, 16th Bo Infy, for one year.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 10 of Act I of 1859 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J B Mackay (Assist Consvr of the Port) an Examiner for the purposes of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as Masters and Mates at Bombay under the said Act.

Under the provisions of Section 22 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act (VI of) 1884 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J B Mackay (Assist Conr of the Port) an Examiner for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as Masters and Syrangs at Bombay under the said Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr C C Talbot, Assist Dock Master, P and O S N Co's service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay from and to the anchorage north of Cross Island to and from the P and O Co's Docks at Mazgaon.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev C H Badham, BA, Chaplain of Belgaum, has been granted privilege leave for three months from date of being relieved.

Thd following appointment is made:—The Rev P B Horne, M A, to officiate as Chanplain of Belgaum during the absence on leave of the Rev C H Badham, or until further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J F Muir, I C S, to be Political Agent Savanur, vice Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, retired; and Mr H F Silcock, I C S to be political Agent, Rewa Kantha and Narukot, vice Mr F L Charles, I C S.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment on the return of Mr G B Reid, I C S, from privilege leave:—Mr W Porteous, I C S, M A, to revert to his substantive appointment as Political Agent, Bhor.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Kharshedji Manekji Kharshedji, B A Barrister-at-Law, to act as Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, during the absence of Mr C W Chitty, B A. Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

Azam Vishnu Keshav Deshmukh, Head Karkun of taluka Wai in the district of Satara, is appointed a Mag of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr T Hart-Davies, I C S, to be temporarily Joint Sessions Judge of Shikarpur for the trial of the case of Imperatrix versus Dital Shah valad Ghulam Ali Shah, Haji Muso valad Jan Mahomed Memon, Ghulam-ali valad Khudadad Pathan and fifty-three others; and Mr W H Horsely, I C S. BA, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Karachi during the absence on special duty of Mr T Hart-Davies, I C S, or till further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr R Knight, I C S, Forest Settlement Officer, Dharwar, to do duty as Assist Judge, Dharwar, in addition to his own duties; and Mr J P Orr, I C S, Forest Settlement Officer, Thana, to do duty as Assist Judge, Thana in addition to his own duties.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E M Pratt, I C S, Assist Collr, Thana, on being relieved by Mr W T Morison, I C S, to act as Assist Judge and Sessions Judge Thana.

Rao Saheb Sitaram Ganesh Patenker, Mamlatdar of taluka Jamkhed in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, consequent on the appointment of Mr A K Oliver to be sub pro tem Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations, Master and Registrar in Equity and Taxing Officer, High Court, original Side, and pending further orders:—Rao Bahadur Runchodlal Kapurchand Desai to be sub pro tem Depy Registrar and Sealer; Mr Kaikhusru Framji Modi to be sub pro tem Assist Registrar, and Supt, High Court Press; and with effect from the 21st August 1893, Mr Edward Wilkin to be sub pro tem Depy Registrar and Sealer.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr B C H Calcraft-Kennedy, I C S, Assist Collr and Magte of the second class in the district of Satara, with power to commit for trial.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr L S Osmaston, Assist Consvr of Forests, first grade, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay for three months.

Mr V D P Rebeiro, L C E, Extra Assist Consvr of Forests, fourth grade, and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Bassein, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Hasan Ali Muhammad Ali to act as Extra-Assist Consvr of Forests, fourth grade, during the absence of Mr V D P Rebeiro, L C E, on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Mr W C Rand, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GENERAL DEPDARTMENT.

Surgn-Major H McCalman, Civil Surgn, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-nine days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments: Surgn. Major D C Davidson to act as Civil Surgn, Dharwar, during the absence of Surgn-Major H Mc Calman, M D. (Aber) or pending further orders; and Surgn Capt J Jackson, M B to act as Civil Surg, Satara, in addition to his own duties, vice Surgn-Major Davidson, pending further orders.

Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col S H O'B Banks is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and ten days.

Assist Surg Jamshedji Bhikaji Uuvala, LM and S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Surgn-Lieut S H Burnett on general duty, Sind Dist, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA

The leave to Kashmir and Chumba, on private affairs granted to Surgn-Lieut-Col H Boyd, 45th Bengal Infy, is extended to the 5th August inclusive.

The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the examination specified against their names:—7th August 1893.—Lieut F V Smith, 4th Bengal Cavy; 2nd-Lieut L B Cumberland 6th Bengal Infy; and 2nd-Lieut G L S Ward, 44th Gurkha Rifles—Higher Standard Hindustani.

The undermentioned passed the higher standard examination in the Biluchi language at Quetta on the 22nd July 1893:—Lieut H R Beddoes, and Lce-Corpl J C Dhumpy, 2nd Battn, Rol Dublin Fusiliers.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd-Lieuts A Skeen, and W H S McAlester, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Military Works Dept—On return to India Lieut H H Austin, R E, is posted to tne Presidency and Oudh Command, Lucknow.

Lieut A B R Hildebrand, R E, is transferred from the Bombay to the Meerut Command, Chakrata.

The name of Capt F S Dernam, 1st Battn East Lancashire Regt, is struck off the list of officers detailed to attend the garrison class at Chakarata.

2nd Lieut A H Browne, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, is detailed to attend the class at Ranikhet.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

2nd Battalion Border Regt—Lieut C D Vaughan, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Lieut G H Ledward, for six months, on medical certificate.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

A BARONETCY to Sir Charles Russell is mentioned in well-informed quarters as a probable out-come of the Behring Sea award.

The Queen has been photographed 634 times since her succession, but only one photographer has ever caught Her Majesty's smile.

It is announced in Paris that the marriage of Lord Terence Blackwood with Miss Davis, of New York, will be celebrated at Paris in October.

Lord Carlisle has presented to the National Portrait Gallery Hogarth's celebrated picture of the "Committee of the House of Commons on the Fleet Prison," which had been hung for many years at Castle Howard.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Dr Henry Gilbert, F. R. S. who has associated for more than fifty years with Sir J. B. Lawes in the famous agricultural experiments conducted at Rothamsted.

In the ducal villa of Maria Theresa, near Gmunden, Prince John George, of Saxony, nephew of the King of Saxony, and second son of Field-Marshal Prince George of Saxony, was the other day betrothed to Princess Maria Isabella of Wurtemberg. The Prince was born in 1869, and the Princess, who is a daughter of Duke Philip of Wurtemberg, in 1871.

Mr. Gladstone's holiday (says the "World") will not begin in the strict sense till Parliament is adjourned, but as soon as his Personal Gratification Bill is out of the way he will spend a good deal of his time out of town at the houses of those astute followers who delight so disinterstedly to honour him. He will hold himself within call, but Sir W. Harcourt will be acting manager for the rest of the session.

The King of the Belgians, when Henry M. Stanley visited him recently, once more broached the question of his return to Africa as an employe of the Congo Free State. Mr. Stanley replied that he meant to win a Unionist seat in Parliament before embarking on any other venture.

The famous Hungarian violinist Ignacius Erdalyi carried a lot of American dollars back to his native land some years ago and there became known as "the King of the Tzigani." No sooner had Ignacius promoted himself to the throne than he acquired the morphine habit, and now he has gone and blown out his brains.

Mrs. Johnson, one of the best known lady citizens of San Francisco, is an animal collector of a some what unique kind. Her home has become a kind of miniature zoo. The time of three servants is entirely occupied with looking after 200 magnificent cats, Persian, Angora, Manx, and the rarest specimens of the tortoiseshell breed.

Mr. Wilfrid Flowers, the well-known Notts professional, first played for the Notts colts in 1875, when he was 19. A feat of obtaining five wickets for eight runs against the county eleven induced the authorities to give him a regular place in that team. He was engaged for the M.C.C. against the Australians in the first match the latter ever played in this country, and which was limited to one day.

Sir Charles Peter Layard (the Nester of the Ceylon Civil Service), whose death has just occurred in London, had lived long enough to see his son and namesake attain the dignity of Attorney-General in the colony where he himself had spent a long and useful life. A daughter was married many years ago to Mr. R. V. Dunlop, who for a long time filled the managerial chair of the old Oriental Bank Corporation in Colombo prior to its stoppage.

When Rider Haggard was in New York City a year or two ago, he was known at the Victoria Hotel, where he stopped, as "the young man who runs upstairs." He isn't ageing much, but he has lost his father since, and inherited a third of the old gentleman's estate, not a bad one. Rider's brother, Richard B. Haggard, is British Minister at Quito, and married years ago one of the Warrell girls of Maryland, from whom he obtained a divorce.

The knighting of the Queen's apothecary, Dr. Laking, and the conferring of a baronetcy upon Dr. Broadbent, increases the number of titled medicoes in England to 52. Of these one, Sir John Tomes is a dentist; another, Sir Charles Cameron, is a celebrated anyalyst; twelve are military surgeons, and two belong to the navy. Two others, Sir John Kirk and Sir Rutherford Allcock, owe their honours to the diplomatic service. One veterinary surgeon alone has been thus distinguished. He lives at Windsor and doctors the Queen's horses.

Patti is one whose gowns are much copied by wealthy society women, who see on her just what they want and are thus saved all the trouble of consultation and trying to think of something for themselves. One of her recent dresses is a beautiful silk in bluish gray, relieved by a glittering pattern of many mingled colours. It is cut square neck, the whole front falling from the lining, without darts, framed on either side with pale mousseline de soie bands, sewn with gold sequins, which is gathered at the square corners of the neck and again at the waist, whence it falls to the foot of the skirt like a shash.

The executioner of Buda-Pesth, who was a fine old Magyar noble, was sitting in his private office the other day, sharpening his axe, when a stranger with a large and bleeding wound in his forehead came gently in and requested to have his head chopped off. The executioner was not in a chopping mood that day, and turned around to telephone to the hospital for an ambulance? you see they have all the modern conveniences in Buda Pesth) when the bleeding stranger hung himself to the doorknob with his cravat and was only rescued with difficulty.

M. Ribard, a well known music-master and the conductor of some orchestral concerts at Choisy-le-Ray, was engaged to give young Riviere violin lessons, and he also became a member of his tutors orchestra, a position he was proud to occupy, seeing that he was only 16 years of age. His first attempt at composition was a set of quadrilles, "La Fete du Roi," which was performed by M. Ribards band of 60 musicians, and afterwards published by M. Rene Lafleur. Whilst engaged in an orchestra organised by M. Lafleur, who was then considered the best violin bow maker in Paris, in which business he amassed a large fortune, young Reviere composed a set of waltzes, entitled "Heloise," which was often played by the orchestra, and subsequently achieved some popularity.

In regard to the fund raised by the Mansion-House Committee for the purpose of presenting a wedding gift to the Duke and Duchess of York from the citizens and inhabitants of London a communication has reached the Lord Mayor that their Royal Highnesses would desire the money to be expended in the purchase of tapestry for the ornamentation of their London residence, York House, St James's Palace. At a meeting at the Mansion-House this suggestion has been adopted, and steps taken to purchase such tapestry as their Royal Highnesses might consider suitable for the purpose indicated.

The annual family party will begin to assemble at Fredensborg Castle at the end of the month. The first of the Danish King and Queen's guests to arrive, will probably be the Czar, Czarina and other members of the Russian Imperial Family. The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden will join the party, which will include the Princess of Wales and her two unmarried daughters. It is also pretty certain that the Duke and Duchess of York will visit Fredensborg. The Prince of Wales may do so likewise, but in all probability Honburg will present superior attractions. The Princess of Wales will not stay in Denmark as long as usual this year, as early in the autumn she has arranged to be at Mar Lodge.

The late Duke of Saxe Coburg, it is stated, objected very strongly to Princess Louise's marriage with the Marquis of Lorne, and was still more indignant when the Queen allowed Princess Beatrice to marry Prince Henry of Battenberg, Duke Ernest has utterly ignored the existence of the Emperor William for several years past. He has kept away from Berlin, and has carefully absented himself from his own dominions whenever his Imperial grand nephew was in the neighbourhood. The Duke, as the "doyen" of the German princes, and a near relative of the Emperor, had expected to exercise considerable influence at Berlin, and was intensely disgusted when he found that his Majesty's confidence was given to the King of Saxony, and that he was, himself, never consulted about anything. He bitterly resented Prince Bismarck's dismissal, which made a complete breach between himself and the Emperor, and they never afterward met.

"Visitors to Marlborough House on ordinary occasions are received at the front door by a stalwart Scotsman in Highland costume, who assist them out of their carriage," say "Hearth and Home." "When they arrive in the hall two footmen in the Royal scarlet appear, and behind them is a man in a short scarlet coat, with a leather band across his shoulders, who relieves them of hat, stick, or other impediments. Visitors who come in the morning on business are usually shown first into the Indian Room, a fine apartment full of curious and interesting things. Here they wait for a few moments before proceeding to the big room in which the Prince receives deputations and conducts the business of any of the societies in which he is personally interested. When there is a meeting the visitors sit on chairs in a half-circle round a small table and chair which are placed in front of a door. When they are seated this door opens, and the Prince appears. He is received standing, of course, gives a genial general bow to the company, takes the chair, and immediately proceeds to business."

THE NEW VICEROY.

SPEAKING of the appointment of Sir Henry Wylie Norman to succeed Lord Lansdowne as Viceroy of India the *Pioneer* says: Except on the supposition that they were at a loss themselves, until the last moment, the members of Mr. Gladstone's Government must be credited with singular success in keeping the secret. It might almost be said that every possible and impossible name in connection with the prospective vacancy has been mentioned, except that of the distinguished soldier-administrator upon whom the choice has actually fallen. However, although there is less reason why extreme secrecy should have been observed in such a connection than in others, where a similar discretion has not always been observed, the main question is whether the appointment is a suitable one. Perhaps the feeling which most people will have is one of surprise that a name, which had so much comparatively to recommend it, had not occurred to the public sooner. Compared with such candidates as Lord Herschell or Lord Brassey, or even Lord Carrington, Sir Henry Norman will commend itself to all Anglo-Iddians as a selection of great judgment. A soldier who served with the greatest distinction through the Sikh wars and the Indian Mutiny: for eight years Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department: subsequently Military Member of the Viceroy's Council for seven years (1870-77): afterwards Member of the Council of India: and since then ruler of such important colonies as Jamaica and Queensland—the record is one of the first distinction and one also which obviously marks out the person who has achieved it as in many respects excellently suited for the Indian Viceroyalty. The chief objection which occurs is indeed not one concerned with personal qualifications or merits, but with age. Sir Henry Norman is sixty-seven years of age, and at that time of life it is something of a risk to accept the onerous responsibilities of a post such as that of ruler of Her Majesty's greatest dependency: but Sir Henry's rule in Queensland seems to show that as yet he has lost none of the vigour that has carried him through his arduous career, now to attain the highest administrative honour it is in the power of the Queen-Empress to bestow.

THE CHIN HILLS.

THE SCHEME OF ADMINISTRATION.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma has addressed the Government of India on the future administration of the Chin Hills. He thinks the objects of our occupation of Hills appear to have been, for the present at least, satisfactorily attained. With the exception of a couple of comparatively unimportant raids into the Kabaw Valley by rebel Siyins, our settled districts have for the past two years enjoyed immunity from Chin raids. Most of the captives taken in the past have been recovered. In the Valleys confidence has been restored, and the population is returning. Trade between Chindland and Burma has revived, and the Chin Hills no longer afford shelter to fugitive rebels and dacoits. The object of the local Government now is to make these results permanent, and, so far as may be, to maintain peace among the Chin tribes themselves also. For this purpose it is absolutely necessary that strong garrisons should be retained in the Hills, and though it may be possible gradually to reduce the strength of these garrisons, it is practically certain that it will always be necessary to maintain posts there, and not to relax the hold of the country which we have now succeeded in obtaining. Under these circumstances it would appear impossible to maintain any longer the fiction, for it is little else, that the Chin Hills are foreign territory, and are not under British rule. The Chin Hills cannot be treated as a Native State or even as a collection of Native States, to be administered by their own Chiefs, under the guidance of our officers. The number of tribes is too great, and the jurisdiction of individual Chiefs too small and their intelligence too limited. It seems necessary, therefore, the Chief Commissioner thinks, to formally declare the Chin Hills to form part of British India. They should be treated as a scheduled district, and a regulation should be made providing a simple and primitive form of administration, suited to the wild tribes concerned. This regulation need not be applied to all the tribes at once. The Chief Commissioner contemplates bringing only certain tribes under the regular administration. The others he would leave to administer their own affairs, intefering with them as little as possible. The system proposed by him to the Government of India would be practically that now in force in the Arakan Hill Tracts, where a certain portion of the tract is regarded as within the sphere of settled administration, and the remainder is left mostly to itself. This system has answered very well in the Arakan Hill Tracts, which are also peopled by Chins, and Mr. Fryer thinks it may be applied also to the Chin Hills, until the Chins Hills have been declared part of British India. The position of our Political Officers will be a difficult one. There will be no legal method of inflicting punishment upon Chins who commit offences either against their fellows, or against our people in the Hills; and our position as administrators of a country which we do not profess to own, will be altogether a false one. There are at present a number of Chins in custody, charged with murder and other heinous offences upon whom no legal sentence can be passed. The Political Officer has experienced further difficulty from the fact that the orders which he issues from time to time in connection with the administration of the Chin Hills have no legal sanction, and that he has no legal means at his disposal for enforcing them. The Chin and Lushai Hills being entirely surrounded by British districts, no frontier questions are involved. Under these circumstances the Chief Commissioner thinks that "the sooner we accept actual facts by declaring the Hills to form part of British India, the better it will be both for the Chins themselves and for our officers serving amongst them."

AFGHAN AND TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

THE following incident reaches us from transfrontier sources:—It is reported that the Amir has forfeited all the property of Mir Ahmad Shah, son of Mir Asa Shah, late Governor of Badakhshan and then Chief Secretary to H. H., and ordered him to be publicly disgraced. The cause of this censure is stated to be that H. H. had ordered the Chief Secretary to inspect his treasury and make out a detail of the valuables taken by Abdul Rashid and Sher Ali, treasurers, now awaiting trial at Peshawar before the officer commanding the Border Military Police. The Chief Secretary did so, and while inspecting the treasury took 12 *ashrafis* (gold mohurs), and put them into his shoes. This fact soon reached the ears of H. H., who immediately had Mir Ahmad Shah searched and found the *ashrafis* in his shoes. The Chief Secretary could give no satisfactory account of them. Consequently the Amir dismissed him from his service, and has confiscated all his property worth about 30 lakhs. H. H. also ordered that the *ashrafis* (gold mohurs) stolen by him were to be woven in a thread and tied round his neck and that he should be taken through the city for several days as a lesson to others. H. H. having further learnt that he received Rs. 8,000 from people through Mirza Akram ordered that one of his eyes were to be taken out and that he should then be put to death. The two Mirzas connected with the case are also being severely dealt with.

The Amir is still at Paghman with his two sons.

The Babar gardens is being decorated, and the road cleaned from Dhaka to Kabul.

It is rumoured that the Amir will delay in receiving the Mission at Kabul until December 1893, the time of the present Governor-General's leaving India, and if pressed will permit the Mission to come as far as Jellalabad to confer with General Ghulam Haidar, who has been authorized by H. H. to receive it.

The Mullas lately invited by H. H. to a conference are assembling at Kabul.—*Civl and Military Gazette.*

SEVERAL attempts, a correspondent writes to us, have been made on the co-operative principle to show farmers how to make the land pay, but the latest has been no more successful than its predecessors. Certainly, it seems that if any one could make farming profitable it should be a corporation which could dispose of all the produce by retail, and this is just what the Manchester Equitable Co-operative Society was able to do. Results, however, have falsified general expectations. A dairy farm of 400 acres, only seventy acres of which were arable, was hired on lease of Lord Vernon at a rent of 600*l*. According to a report before us there has been a loss every quarter since the undertaking was started, and in the last year alone it took about 4,000*l*. to make up the balance.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain G F Withers, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Malda, 1,257 tons, Captain J Nash, cleared yesterday for Coast parts and Calcutta with a general cargo and Mr A Fernandez as cabin and five deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mecca, 920 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday, from tht Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 139 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr Hajee Alli Shindi, Mr Mahomed-El Wadi, Mr Alli-El Jean, Mr Waheyeb Khan, and 47 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O Co's s s Malwa, 1,694 tons, Captain H S Blackburn, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr A Pringle, Mr and Mrs Burnared and child. For Melbourne—Mr Mandiville, and Mr W C Hughes. For King George Sound—Mr Randle. For Hong Kong—Mr E S Stevens. For Singapore—Mr Austruther, and one deck. For Colombo—Mr E Barnes, and Mr Byramjee Maneckjee.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—SEPTEMBER 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Giava	1818	Sussini	China	15-9	C Barboro
B	Kt Companion	2512	Durant	Antwerp	9-9	K Nixon
C	Mobile	930	McAdam	Red Sea Ports	9-9	B & P S Co
D	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Karachi	9-9	A Simion
K	Cy of Perth	2605	Swan	L'pool	9-9	Sir C Forbes & Co
P	Byculla	1072	Plommer	Not Fixed		M Mackenzie
Q	Pachumba	866	Russell			M Mackenzie &Co
Alongside						
H	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
H	Gharapuri			do.		do.
H	Pouani	513	Ahmed	do.		do.

HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
S. S.	Sabur nati	523	Adum	Manglore	8-9	Sheprd & Co.
„	Kaveri	513	Ahmed	Bhownugger	6-9	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Oriental	5045	Moule	London	8-9	P & O Co
2	Hispania	3381	Abrey	Liverpool	16-9	W&AGraham
3	Bisagno	1468	De Negri	Genoa	19-9	C Barbora
6	Shannon	2389	Crewe	London	23-9	P & O Co
7	Gisela	2613	Cassovich	Trieste	9-9	A L S N Co
9	Aston Hall	2226	McFri	Liverpool	9-9	E Bates &Co
10	Inch Barra	2688	Major	Hamburg	9-9	Morrison & Co
15	Bhopal	1931	Banson	Calcutta	9-9	J Mackintosh
16	B. Tower	2072	Purse	Dunkirk		T Morrison

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	Vessels.	Ton.	Agent.
S. S.	Satrunji	1192 tons	Shepherd & Co
„	Rajapuri	236 „	do.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Mecca s	Skinner	Busreh, Aug 26.
	King Arthur s	Fairweather	Busreh.
	Africa s	Vianna	Macanaug, Aug 16.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Malwa s	Blackburn	China, &c.
	Loodiana s	Withers	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Giava, entered for loading yesterday for China, &c.

The steamer Malda, Nash, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Coast ports and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	St. Marnock s	Phipps	Madras, Aug 30.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 3.—Steamers Kohinur, Purnea and City of Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Perth s—101 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Clan Macnab s—30 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Australia s—13 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Beltor s—117 cases ale D Bamonjee Cubash.
City of Perth s—60 kegs bicarbonate of soda, Duke and Sons.
Aston Hall s—50 cases school slates, M Cadurbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—2 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co.
Rome s—25 cases sherry, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Canton s—15 cases portwine, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Adowa s—9 cases whisky and 20 cases port invalids, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Shannon s—4 cases musical instruments &c, S Rose and Co; 2 cases lamps and 1 case clocks, J Peterson and Co; 5 cases printed books, The Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society; 17 cases provision &c, Treacher and Co; 10 cases quinine, S A S Dawood; 32 cases provision, and 21 cases venegar, Damoder Ratansey; 5 cases bacon, W B Green and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bhopal s—1 hogshead brandy, Cowasjee Pestonjee.
Benares s—4 cases writing papers, F Surafally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—6 bales printing papers, A H Abdoolally; 24 cases lampware, &c, Cassum Nanjee; 31 cases glassware, Madons Sons and Co; 2 cases pianos, Soundy and Co; 6 cases lamps, Ebram Nanjee; 5 cases glassware, Nowrozally Jan Mahomed.

FROM BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—70 cases beer, Glade and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Perth s—28 bales twist, Mottee Jaitha; 103 bales wool, Cursey Kessowjee; 118 bales cotton fly, M Khimjee; 8 bales silk waste, L Nanabhoy; 110 cales wool, Goculdas Toolsidas; 100 bales wool, M Cassombhoy and Co; 96 bales wool, B Hurbhum.
Hispania s—6,400 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 6,000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanjee.

FOR GLASGOW

Hispania s—2,000 cwts mussoor, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—45 bales hemp, N Futtehally and Co; 95 cwts colombo root, and 18 cwts rubber, Mooljee Goculdas; 15 cases condiments, Greeves Wynn and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

La Seyne s—100 bales cotton, Prior de Saone and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Inchbarra s—3,214 cwts rapeseed, and 1,205 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK

Benwell Tower s—2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—4,000 cwts mowraseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 14,000 cwts mowraseed, 3,700 cwts wheat, and 2,240 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—2,000 cwts wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Owen and Okeil; 80 lbs carbaualas, S P Sam; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gisela s—1,001 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Bisagno s—200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gisela s—120 bales cotton, and 420 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 308 lbs tea, J Neuberz.

FOR BARCELONA.

Hispania s—20,089 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Giava s—20 bales twist, Tata and Sons; 160 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 175 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 325 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, The Union S and M Co; 175 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 80 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 600 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 700 bales twist, Khekidas Hurmundrai; 42 cwts sharkfins, M Fakeerbhoy; 227 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 125 bales twist, Bombay National Manufacturing Co; 100 bales twist, P F Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Giava s—46 bales twist and 14 bales T cloth, Tata and Sons; 400 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 650 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist T Mooljee Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, G T Mooljee; 100 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co; 175 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Giava s—400 bales cotton, Chatoorbhuj Morarji; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2 bales twist, Tata and Sons: 586 bales cotton, Thos G Hill and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Wardha s—200 bales cotton, M Sewbux.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY

(Includes the Rajputana, Tonk, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 26th August, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	1,61,000	4,000	2,85,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	96	2	170
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	8,29,182	12,14,656	33,815	20,77,653
Total for 8 weeks	9,49,182	13,75,656	37,815	23,62,653
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.	1,17,839	2,04,401	7,595	3,29,835
Per mile of Ry do.	70	122	5	197
Total to corresponding date do.	8,85,402	15,56,609	46,096	24,88,107

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 44,835
Decrease to date .... „ 1,25,454

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c., for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address: HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane London, S.E.

NOTICES.

The Best Dressing

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Prevents the hair from becoming thin, faded, gray, or wiry, and preserves its richness, luxuriance, and color to an advanced period of life. It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, and healthy.

The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is as perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature, in youth and health, as modern chemistry can supply.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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TRADE MARK.

TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.
WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

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CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
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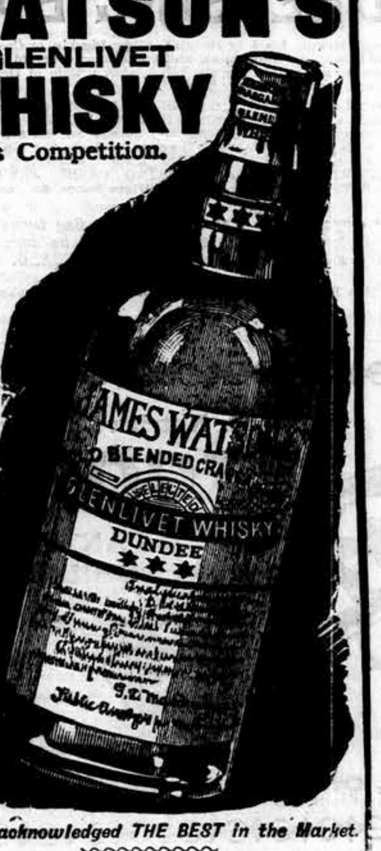
WATSON'S GLENLIVET WHISKY
Defies Competition.



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Agents—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., CALCUTTA

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Rimmel's Perfumery
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
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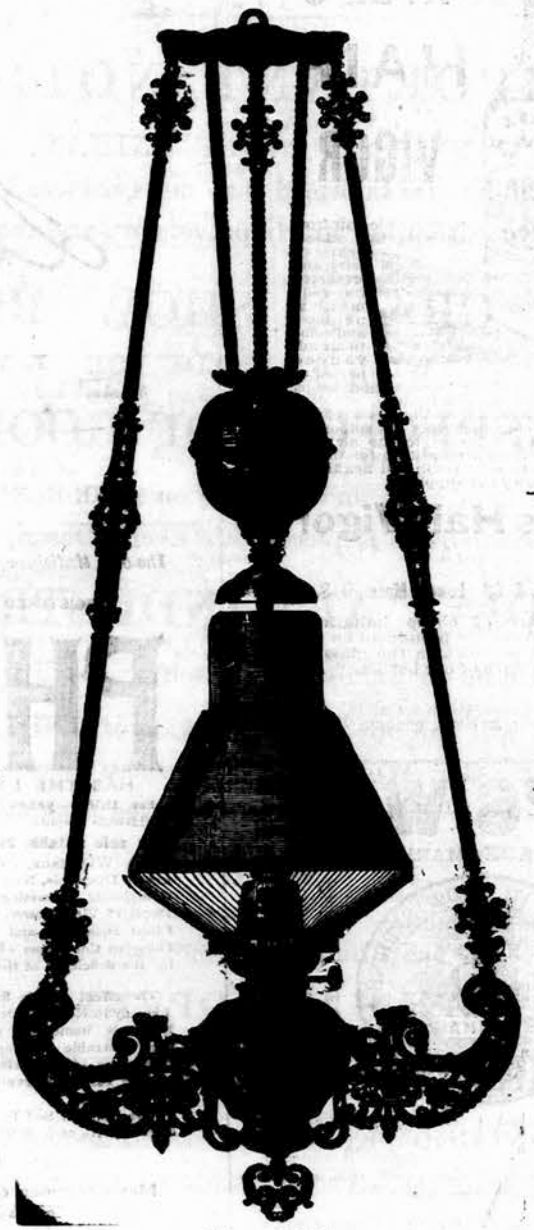

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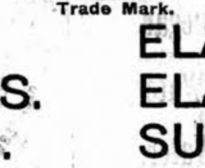

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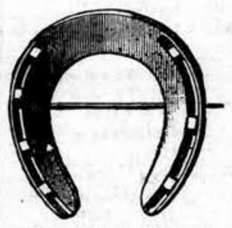

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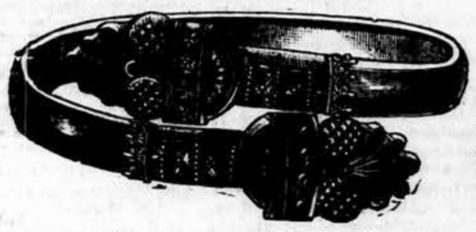

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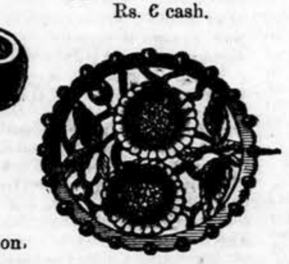

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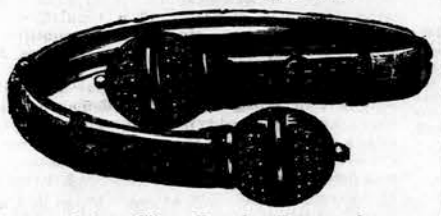

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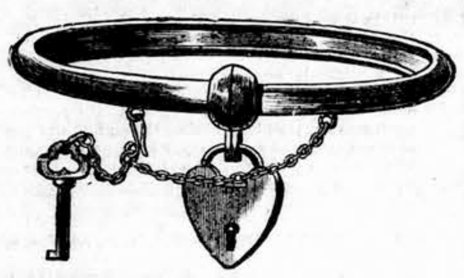

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